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Agnew Asks House to Probe His Case, Balks at Grand Jury Move Tomorrow

He and U.S. Differ on Constitution's Protection

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Vice-President Agnew asked the House of Representatives today to undertake a full inquiry into accusations allegedly directed against him during a federal grand jury's investigation of kickbacks in Maryland.

The Vice-President made his request in a letter to the House as the Justice Department announced that it would begin giving the grand jury its evidence against Mr. Agnew on Thursday.

The Vice-President's letter did not ask that impeachment proceedings as such be instituted by the House.

Presumably, Mr. Agnew was confident that such a House probe would clear him and not lead to an impeachment vote.

"I have nothing to hide . . . I am confident I shall be vindicated by the House," he said in his letter.

Shortly after Mr. Agnew made his appeal to the House, President Nixon issued a statement saying that the Vice-President personally denied to him that he was guilty of any wrongdoing.



Spiro T. Agnew

Mr. Nixon asked the American people "to accord the Vice-President the basic, decent consideration of presumption of innocence that are both his right and his due."

Mr. Agnew promised to cooperate fully if Congress took over the investigation into allegations that he accepted illegal payments from contractors in his home state of Maryland.

Mr. Agnew said that he was making the request in the dual interest of preserving the constitutional status of his office and for personal vindication against what he said were accusations that he had committed impeachable offenses.

Mr. Agnew said that he had been advised by counsel that the Constitution bars criminal proceedings against a president or vice-president while they are in office, and that therefore he could not look to such proceedings as an opportunity to clear himself.

His letter said that because of widespread leaks to newspapers about his case, he doubted that the investigation by the federal grand jury would be fair.

"Unfortunately, the source of these leaks in many instances can only have been the prosecutors themselves," he wrote.

Mr. Agnew said that the charges against him were "of the most serious nature" and were sufficient "to assign my name to perpetual infamy."

Mr. Agnew's letter to House Speaker Carl Albert was read in the House after the Vice-President had conferred for more



Elliot Richardson

than an hour with the speaker and other key House members, including the chairman and senior Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee.

There was no immediate response in the House, where 50 members were present, after the reading of the letter by a clerk. The House, having completed its regular business, prepared to adjourn for the day.

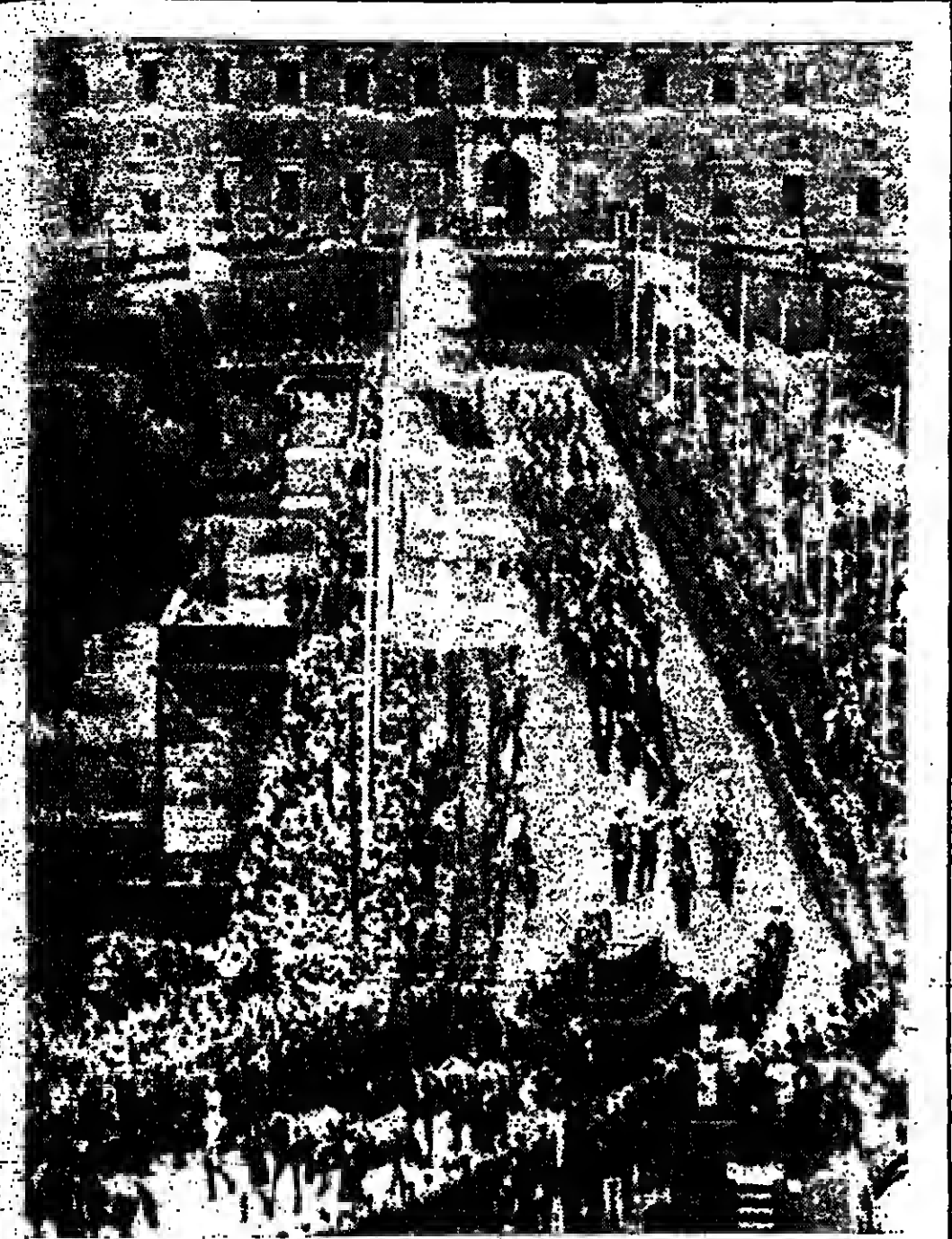
Emerging after his meeting with Rep. Albert, Mr. Agnew told newsmen: "The letter speaks for itself. I have no further comment at this time. I may have further comment in a few days."

Two House members said later that no decision on Mr. Agnew's request had been reached by the House leaders, but that two forums were possible: either the Judiciary Committee or a special committee.

Observers saw in Mr. Agnew's decision to put his case before the House a split with President Nixon, who is believed to have concurred in the Justice Department's determination to place the issue before the grand jury.

They regarded Mr. Agnew's decision as a gamble. Some Capitol Hill insiders believed that it was unlikely that the House would want to become involved in the matter, particularly when the Watergate issue has grown so complex, involving both Congress and the courts.

The announcement that the grand jury in Baltimore would get the Agnew case this Thursday was made by Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, who (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



WITH THE CANNONS atop the ramparts of the old city booming a final salute and the bells of all of Stockholm's churches tolling a farewell, the cortege made up of kings, queens, princes and presidents bearing the body of King Gustaf VI Adolf moves between living walls of hundreds of thousands of Swedish citizens to the Haga Palace, outside the city, where the king was buried yesterday. — Story Page 4.

After Guerrilla Unit Is Banned

Marxists Slay Peron's Labor Chief

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—The leader of Argentina's powerful General Labor Confederation (CGT) was assassinated today in what appeared to be a first major challenge to Juan D. Peron's promise to crack down on Marxist guerrillas.

The Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) claimed responsibility for the slaying of CGT secretary-general Jose Biondi, which came less than 24 hours after the Peronist government outlawed the ERP.

A government decree had outlawed the guerrillas yesterday, almost immediately after Mr. Peron's landslide victory in Sunday's presidential elections.

Mr. Biondi, 47, was killed by machine-gun fire from the roof of a two-story building as he emerged from the garage of his sister's house in a western district of the city, eyewitnesses said. His chauffeur was also killed.

Several of his bodyguards following in another car were also hit and were rushed to a hospital, the eyewitnesses added.

General Strike Begins

This evening a nationwide general strike began in Argentina as workers throughout the country walked out in protest over the assassination of Mr. Biondi.

Mr. Biondi, who had been CGT secretary-general since 1970, was due to broadcast a message to the nation after the general's strike during Mr. Peron's previous rule, from 1946 to 1955, currently groups about 35 percent of Argentina's 10-million-strong labor force.

in office. In 1955, the CGT represented six million workers through its affiliated unions.

It lost much of its strength during Mr. Peron's 18 years in exile. It was frequently run by administrators appointed by anti-Peronist governments until Mr. Biondi was elected secretary-general three years ago.

Under Mr. Biondi the CGT again took on strong Peronist leanings, although he adopted a soft line towards the military, who ruled Argentina for almost seven years until last May.

With the Peronists back in power, Mr. Biondi was one of the most powerful men in Argentina after Mr. Peron and played a major role in the leader's return from exile.

He frequently came under attack from radical unionists and left-wing factions within the Peronist-led Justicialist Liberation Front who dubbed him a "collaborationist" with the military and a "bureaucrat."

But Mr. Biondi had Mr. Peron's confidence and frequently visited him at his home in a northern suburb of Buenos Aires.

Chile's Christian Democrats Avoid Close Ties With Junta

SANTIAGO, Sept. 25 (AP).—Chile's Christian Democratic party, the largest group in opposition to the ousted leftist government of President Salvador Allende, is already putting distance between itself and the ruling military junta, even though the party endorsed last week's coup.

During the final months of the Allende government, the Christian Democrats, who took a mildly socialist line when they were in power under President Eduardo Frei, began to identify themselves with the rightist opposition.

The Christian Democrats welcomed the coup, but backed off from their initial support of the junta after the generals started dissolving political parties and talking about rewriting the constitution. If the junta desires a speedy return to democratic government, it will have to deal with the Christian Democrats,

who straddle the country's moderate center, representing 25 to 30 percent of the electorate.

The Christian Democrats may also need the junta, however, and there are factions at the right-wing end of the party's broad spectrum that wish to work with the military to avoid having the key administrative posts filled by the conservative National party.

The Christian Democratic leadership has already decided that its members should not accept political jobs under the junta, but that they may accept posts as "technicians."

Meanwhile, the military junta today announced the deaths of 40 more people, bringing to 234 the number announced killed since the Sept. 11 takeover. A spokesman for the junta did not say how many of the 40 were troops and how many civilians. Last Saturday's toll of 244 included 31 soldiers and police.

U.S. officials said the main problem in determining the American reaction to Mr. Gromyko's proposal would be the traditional one—how do you estimate the Soviet defense budget?

Mr. Gromyko proposed that a new international committee be set up to administer the money freed for aid, with representatives of developing countries, the permanent Security Council members, and the other countries that reduce their military budgets participating in the committee.

That may also create problems since there is already a plethora of bilateral and multilateral aid agencies.

Mr. Gromyko suggested that the aid priority go to countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America that have experienced drought, flood and natural disaster.

He put his remarks about Western blackmail in the context of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. The West has taken the position that the Soviet desire for goods and technology must be matched by a free flow of ideas (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

And Aid Developing Nations

Cut Arms Outlay 10%, Gromyko Urges Big 5

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 25 (WP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko proposed today that the great powers reduce their military budgets by 10 percent and use part of the savings to help developing countries.

In a generally upbeat speech to the General Assembly, Mr. Gromyko also sounded one ominous note. He warned the West against attempts at "blackmail" with regard to Soviet internal affairs, particularly emigration policy. This clearly referred to proposals to deny the Russians most-favored-nation trading status until they liberalize emigration rules or otherwise to link détente with an end to repression of Soviet dissent.

Mr. Gromyko proposed that his new wrinkle in disarmament be inscribed on the Assembly's agenda. It would apply specifically to five permanent members of the Security Council, but Mr. Gromyko invited other states with "big economic and military potentials" to reduce their budgets, too.

He emphasized that the proposal would work only if all the permanent members agreed. China was thought likely to object more strenuously than the United States, Britain and France.

After calling for a 10 percent reduction in defense spending, Mr. Gromyko proposed that 10 percent of that be used for development assistance. The current official defense budget of the Soviet Union is about \$2 billion, so Moscow is presumably ready to spend \$240 million on development aid.

The authoritative International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, however, suggests that the real amount of Soviet defense spending in 1973 was about \$77 billion, allowing for hidden research and development costs and the artificial pricing of Soviet military procurement.

The institute estimated China's defense spending at \$3 billion to \$10 billion. Radio Moscow recently put it at \$5 billion.

The United States has an official defense budget of \$83.4 billion. The figure for France is \$62 billion, for Britain \$48.9 billion.

How to Estimate?

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Andrei Gromyko

U.S. Warns IMF of Limits to Aid

By Hobart Rowen

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 25 (WP).—U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz laid down a tough American policy on aid for developing countries today, in effect warning that U.S. resources after long years of an aggressive war are not inexhaustible.

In his address to the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, Mr. Shultz not only flatly opposed linking development aid with creation of Special Drawing Rights—which is favored by virtually every other nation—but warned that "confiscatory steps" toward private capital would discourage official aid, bilateral or multilateral.

On the matter of replenishment of funds for the International Development Association, the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, Mr. Shultz went out of his way, in the presence of a score of attending U.S. congressmen, to say he could not guarantee that Congress would come up with the money for the U.S. share.

He said that the Nixon Administration would "strongly recommend" to Congress a 33 percent share of a \$95 billion replenishment for IDA beginning next July.

The Associated Press reported that the world's 25 poorest nations, in the World Bank, reached agreement in Nairobi today on supplying \$4.5 billion through the IDA for easy-term loans to the poorest of the developing countries during the three years starting next July 1.

The question of the SDR link will be a delicate issue for the rest of this week, as governors of the smaller nations address the annual sessions to demand a greater share in the "paper gold" that the developed world has created, largely for itself.

Mr. Shultz said he knew he was taking an unpopular view, but that the United States believes passing out more SDRs to

the developing countries is not the right course for development aid. Nor will it enhance faith in the SDRs, he said.

But French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced France's support for the link, acknowledging that it alone "will not be the means of settling the problem of development." He called for the industrial countries to boost their total aid to developing countries to 1 percent of GNP. To show that France's "actions do not fall behind its intentions," he said that his country would increase its IDA replenishment share by 66 percent.

On aid policy, Mr. Shultz said that the United States had reached "certain conclusions and raised certain questions that I want to convey to you today."

"Our Conclusions"

"The strongest of our conclusions," he said, is that aid actually works only where there exists "the will and the competence to utilize it effectively."

Second, "there is a growing need to place more emphasis on what might be called 'people-oriented' projects rather than large-scale civil engineering," he said.

And third, he said, "a genuine commitment on the part of recipient countries to the idea of development in their own policies is a key ingredient."

It was in connection with this latter point that Mr. Shultz raised what he said was the "sensitive" issue of the treatment of private capital.

He said that any sovereign nation could regulate the terms and conditions under which private investment is admitted, or reject it entirely. But "when such capital is rejected, we find it difficult to understand that official donors should be asked to fill the gap."

Ending Record Mission

Astronauts of Skylab-2 Splash Down in Pacific

ABOARD USS NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25 (AP).—The men of Skylab-2 returned to earth today from history's longest space mission, a 59 1/2-day scientific odyssey. They splashed down safely in the Pacific Ocean after a voyage of more than 34 million miles.

The astronauts, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Maj. Jack R. Lousma and Dr. Owen K. Garriott, guided their partially crippled Apollo command ship to a Pacific landing 235 miles southwest of San Diego, Calif.

The splashdown came 3 1/2 hours after the astronauts boarded their Apollo command ship and left the Skylab space station that had been their home since July 23.

The Apollo splashed down within five miles of the New Orleans, the prime recovery ship. The capsule was upside down in the choppy seas for about 10 minutes before righting itself.

Rugged waves and long swells tossed and twisted the spacecraft as it sat in the water waiting for the New Orleans to steam along and winch it to its flight deck.

Apollo swung around as it was hoisted up. Waves splashed its outer skin, scorched from the fiery re-entry.

Minutes after the spacecraft was lowered gently onto the deck, engineers began testing the jet thrusters to make sure they were not leaking and presenting a fire hazard. The Skylab crew had had problems with leaking jets at the start of their mission.

But the attention aboard the aircraft carrier focused on the physical condition of the three astronauts.

Maj. Lousma emerged from the capsule with a doctor's arm loose about him. He stood up, saluted, and walked a few steps. He then sat down in a chair nearby.

Dr. Garriott climbed out next, looking very thin. He was smiling but needed help.

Capt. Bean was the last to get out. He waved and walked across the deck in very short steps to a waiting chair.

All three were unsteady on their feet after two months in weightlessness and were helped across the deck as they took their first paces.

Awaiting the astronauts on the New Orleans was a mobile medical laboratory where they were to undergo a seven-hour medical examination.

The splashdown was a farewell one. It was described as "a good solid smack, but not too bad," by one of the crew, according to mission control. Another astronaut said re-entry was a "real fireball."

One of the first comments of the crew after splashdown, according to the ground control, was, "How come this book is so heavy?" It was their reaction to the first taste of gravity.

The astronauts wore special (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



George P. Shultz

Kissinger Warns Gromyko on Jews

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 25 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has told high Soviet officials that the prospect for a new Soviet-U.S. trade relationship remains in doubt because of Moscow's treatment of Jews.

According to U.S. officials, Mr. Kissinger told Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko last night that congressional opposition to granting the Jews "most-favored-nation trade status has not relaxed, because of concern over the plight of the Jews."

Mr. Kissinger gave a 2 1/2-hour dinner for Mr. Gromyko and Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to Washington, last night.

American officials said Soviet harassment of intellectuals also was discussed.

The secretary was said to have stated that the harassment of intellectuals was increasing doubts of Congress and the American public about granting trade concessions to the Russians.

In Washington, a bipartisan group of congressmen announced today a campaign to block trade concessions to the Soviet Union until it allows free emigration of Jews and other citizens.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., said a 22-member House group would make daily House speeches about denial of exit visas to individual Jews and other Russians in hope of winning support for a legislative amendment to deny most-favored-nation trade status to Russia.

Facing Deadline and Obstacles

U.S. and Russia Resume Talks In Geneva on A-Arms Limits

By Alvin Shuster

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union resumed their nuclear arms limitation talks today, with negotiators working against a new deadline for a new comprehensive agreement as well as some new obstacles.

The negotiations, reopened for more than three months, resumed in the modern Soviet diplomatic mission here shortly after the arrival of the American team, led by U. Alexis Johnson, who was greeted at the door by Vladimir S. Semenov, the chief Soviet delegate. They exchanged small talk after Mr. Johnson noted that the beautiful weather represented a "very good omen for our talks."

"I think there are many good omens even more important than the weather," replied the Soviet official.

"We can use all the help we can get," replied Mr. Johnson.

Since they last met, the negotiators have found that their complex job has become more urgent and more complicated because of at least two developments.

Nixon-Brezhnev Goal

For one thing, they have now been told by their leaders to try to accelerate the talks and conclude an agreement by the end of next year. That was the message on June 21 from President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, both of whom agreed in their Washington meeting to set the end of 1974 as the goal for a permanent agreement to put limits on all strategic weapons and curb the extravagant arms race.

Moreover, the negotiators met for the first time against the

background of the announcement last month that the Soviet Union had successfully flight-tested missiles with sophisticated multiple warheads. The control of such warheads, which can be directed to separate targets, is a major objective in this round of the negotiations. But American officials say that the prospects of achieving that control now appear to have eroded because of the problem of monitoring a warhead pact.

Accordingly, the negotiators are likely to find themselves bogged down over that old nemesis of past disarmament talks—the question of verification. Earlier agreements, signed in May, 1972, excluded multiple warheads and left both sides to monitor the limited pacts through their spy satellites and other means.

Verification Difficult

Multiple warheads, however, are virtually impossible to check from above. C.I. Ustered sky launchers under a single cap, the complex looks like a single warhead from the sky. Some experts insist that they can only be truly verified by close on-ground inspection methods so long resisted by the Soviet Union.

The main goal of the resumed talks is to convert the last year's five-year agreement limiting offensive weapons into a permanent accord. The interim pact, freezing the number of submarine and fixed, land-based missile launchers, emerged after 30 months of hard bargaining and limited the strategic arsenals of the superpowers for the first time.

The task in this round of talks is clearly more difficult because the negotiators will focus on the "quality" of weapons as well as numbers.

Kissinger Meets 15 Arabs, Pledges Help on Settlement

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 25 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today told Arab diplomats that the United States would be ready to assist in finding a Middle East settlement, but that none of the parties should expect that it can bring forth "miracles."

"What is needed," he told the Arabs, "is to find ways to turn what is presently unacceptable to you into a situation with which you can live." Mr. Kissinger's remarks were relayed to reporters by a spokesman.

Mr. Kissinger spoke at a luncheon he gave at the U.N. mission for Arab ministers attending the UN Representatives of 13 of the 15 Arab nations and two envoys from the Arab League accepted the invitation. Only three foreign ministers from Bahrain, Lebanon and the Yemen Arab Republic, attended in person, while the other countries sent their permanent representatives to the UN.

"Emphasis must be put on the most practical means of finding accommodations in the area," Mr. Kissinger reportedly said. "We want to promote progress toward peace. We will show understanding and we hope you for your part, will do the same." He pledged an "open attitude" on the issue.

Although the spokesman emphatically denied a report from London that Mr. Kissinger had already worked out a detailed settlement plan, there was no doubt that the new secretary of state would be giving priority attention to the Middle East question. The very fact that he saw the Arabs as one of his first official acts underscored the importance he will attach to it.

But there was little likelihood that Mr. Kissinger would be drawing up blueprints for a settlement, particularly with the lesson of his predecessor still fresh. When he was Secretary of State, James E. Rogers developed a plan that was taken as an outline for a settlement. The proposal, called the Rogers plan, collided with Israeli intransigence and never got off the ground. The Israelis insist that a settlement can come only out of discussions among the parties.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized the traditional good relations between the United States and the Arab nations and sought to convey an understanding of their concerns. He called the present situation of strife in the Middle East "unacceptable."

Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League and formerly the Egyptian foreign minister, replied to Mr. Kissinger for the group. He repeated that Arab demand that Israel must withdraw from all territories occupied during the 1967 war if there is to be peace. In a conciliatory vein, he said that the Arabs sought a peaceful solution but that he was concerned that unless this is achieved the

Sakharov Is Accused by Reds Of Supporting Chilean Junta

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (UPI).—Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, today gave prominent display to a new attack on atomic physicist Andrei D. Sakharov.

The attack appeared on Pravda's foreign news page under the headline, "Unworthy Position." It consisted of reports from Paris and Rome quoting Communist newspapers in those cities, which criticized Mr. Sakharov for a message he sent to the Junta in Chile.

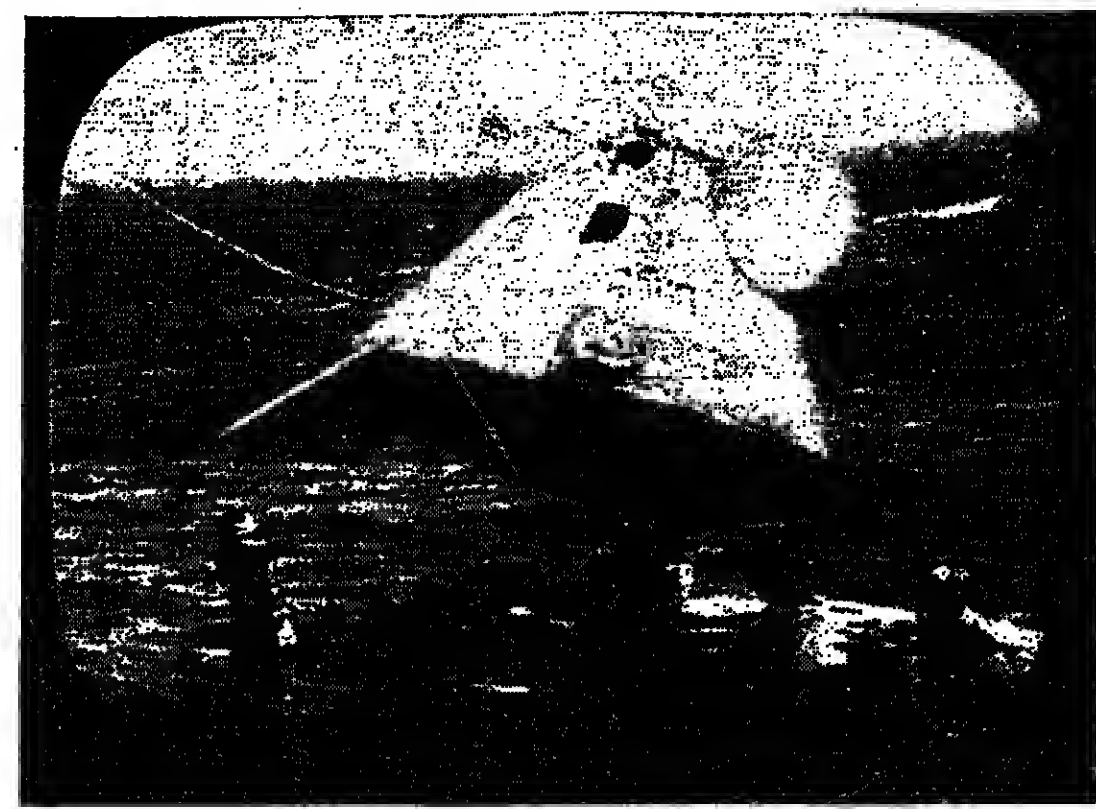
Appeal for Neruda

Last week Mr. Sakharov signed a message to the Junta with two dissenting writers, urging the Chilean generals to protect the life of Pablo Neruda, the poet, who died this week, reportedly of cancer. Mr. Neruda, a Marxist, won the Nobel Prize for literature.

The message said that the death of this great person would darken the epoch of renaissance and consolidation that you have proclaimed.

L'Humanité and L'Unité, the Communist newspapers in France and Italy, chose to interpret this sentence as meaning that Mr. Sakharov and his colleagues themselves thought the coup would bring an epoch of renaissance and consolidation in Chile.

Contacted by a Western reporter Tuesday, Mr. Sakharov said he did not want to characterize the Junta in Chile in any



RETURN—Frogmen move about Skylab-2 capsule during pickup operations in Pacific.

Skylab Astronauts Land in Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)

pressure suits to keep blood from pooling in their legs after the sudden exposure to the pull of gravity. The pilots also took each other's blood pressure to begin the extensive medical tests planned for the next few days.

"Let's just relax and try to keep our heads on," Capt. Bean told his crewmates as they waited for the New Orleans to lift the spacecraft aboard the ship.

Capt. Bean is a veteran of the Apollo-12 moon flight but this was the first space flight for Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma.

The astronauts were forced to fly the Apollo command ship by using tricky, makeshift procedures never tried before. Two of four steering rockets on the spacecraft were disabled and the astronauts used new techniques for guiding the craft.

Capt. Bean said the Apollo spacecraft worked well with only two steering rockets.

"It flies real smooth," he said, "better than I expected."

In the orbit just before splashdown, the astronauts passed over a Pacific Ocean storm, hurricane Irah, and Maj. Lousma said he could see the circular cloud pattern.

"It has a very definite build-up in what appears to be the center," he said. "It looks like a mountain."

The astronauts landed well north of the storm, but it was affecting the weather in the splashdown area. Waves were six to eight feet and the wind was a brisk 25 miles per hour.

Space physicians said the men of Skylab-2 have fully adapted to living in the weightlessness of space and may need weeks to readapt to the gravity of earth.

Doctors said the astronauts reached a plateau of space adaptation never before achieved.

Muscles, including the heart, which do not have to labor against the tug of gravity, decondition in weightlessness, melting away from the lack of work. Dr. Royce Hawkins, chief of the astronauts' doctors said deconditioning among the Skylab-2 astronauts continued until about the 30th day of their mission. At that point, he said, they reached a plateau and were apparently adapted to weightlessness.

The adaptation, he said, included an increase of 10 to 15 beats per minute in their heart rate, a loss of about 6 to 8 percent of their muscle mass and a loss of seven to eight pounds in weight.

An IRA Chief Defies British In Attending Belfast Funeral

BELFAST, Sept. 25 (AP).—One of Northern Ireland's most-wanted guerrilla leaders defied a British security operation today to attend the funeral of an Irish Republican Army officer.

David O'Connell, regarded as the IRA Provisionals' chief of staff, appeared at Corpus Christi Church in Belfast's Ballymurphy Estate for a funeral mass for James Bryson, a 36-year-old IRA staff captain.

The British Army refused to comment on Mr. O'Connell's presence, but one bystander said: "It would have taken a whole battalion of troops to arrest him at the church."

Mr. O'Connell slipped away from the church before a column of about 2,000 men, many wearing IRA uniforms, left to march to Milltown cemetery. This IRA show of strength, the biggest in months, passed without incident.

The army and police had been keeping a tight watch on the Irish Republic's border with Northern Ireland to try to prevent IRA leaders slipping across for the funeral. Mr. O'Connell was expected to head back to the Republic.

The Provisional IRA has

spearheaded the guerrilla campaign to force the British Army out of Ireland and reunite the nation.

Mr. Bryson died after a gun-battle three weeks ago. The British Army said that they had shot him and another IRA man. But other reports said the shooting arose out of a dispute with the IRA's Official wing.

The Provisionals and the Officials have feuded for several years over differences in policy and tactics.

A former member of the Officials was found dead yesterday near Newry in County Down. He had been shot in the head.

The man, James Larkin, 34, had previously been shot in the legs six months ago and ordered to leave the area in what was thought to be part of an internal IRA quarrel.

In Dublin, two members of Sinn Féin, the Official IRA's political branch, were arrested on unspecified charges. They were Michael O'Riann, manager of the nationalist newspaper, the United Irishman, and Gerry Parker, a Dublin member of the organization.

Mr. Bryson died Saturday in a Belfast hospital of bullet wounds in the head.

He had twice escaped from British prisons and was at the head of the British Army's wanted list. British Army spokesmen described him as one of the IRA's top marksmen and said they believed he had shot three soldiers to death.

In other developments, army bomb experts early today defused a 110-pound charge dumped in an auto showroom in Killybegs and a 20-pound bomb planted by two armed men in a liquor store in Belfast.

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Agnew Asks House to Probe Him

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said the action came after private negotiations with Mr. Agnew and his lawyers broke down.

Mr. Richardson issued his announcement several hours after President Nixon and Mr. Agnew held a lengthy meeting, which followed a 90-minute briefing of the President by Mr. Richardson and Assistant Attorney General Henry B. Petersen.

Mr. Agnew repeatedly has denied any wrongdoing, and minutes before Mr. Richardson issued his statement as the Justice Department, the Vice-President's office denied a fresh report that he had offered to resign in return for an arrangement under which he would plead guilty to one charge in connection with allegations of bribery, extortion, tax fraud and conspiracy.

There was no reference in the Richardson statement to indicate whether an indictment would be sought against Mr. Agnew. Nor was there any clue to whether the attorney general had decided if the Vice-President could be indicted before being removed from office through impeachment by Congress.

Constitutional Dilemma

The attorney general's statement said that he decided to authorize the federal prosecutor to begin presenting evidence against Mr. Agnew after negotiations between his department and the Vice-President's attorneys failed to resolve "problems which might otherwise result in a constitutional dilemma of potentially serious consequence to the nation."

Mr. Richardson said that repeated meetings "have failed to yield a satisfactory resolution."

"It has proved impossible, to this point, to reconcile the Vice-President's interests, as represented by his counsel, with the Department of Justice's perception of its responsibility to assure that justice is pursued fully and fairly," his statement said.

Mr. Richardson said that the negotiations, which took place with the approval of the President, concerned "procedural aspects of the case and options open to the Vice-President."

Mr. Richardson said that he was breaking his silence about the case because he felt "it necessary to clarify certain procedural points in order to reduce unwarranted and potentially harmful speculation."

However, he said that because he considers it would be improper to do so, he would not discuss the substance of the federal investigation.

The attorney general said that on Sept. 12, a series of meetings started between him, Mr. Petersen, U.S. Attorney George Beall of Maryland and three attorneys for the Vice-President, Jay Topkis, Martin London and Judith Best.

It has been reported that Mr. Agnew's lawyers engaged in negotiations concerning a possible resignation with the Vice-President coupled with a guilty plea to a relatively minor charge.

A Dow Jones news service report said that according to a high government official, Mr. Agnew had offered to resign and the Justice Department agreed in principle to allow him to plead guilty to just one count of a possible multi-count indictment charging bribery, extortion and tax fraud.

The report said that numerous details still remain to be worked out.

Dow Jones quoted Justice officials as saying that the Vice-President has been seeking total immunity from federal prosecution in exchange for his resignation, but that this had been refused.

It was that news agency's report that prompted today's denial by the Agnew office that the Vice-President was planning to resign. He said the Dow Jones report was based on "one more incessant round of rumors going around from leaks."

A White House spokesman said that Mr. Agnew had not submitted his resignation nor had the President asked him to quit.

The 75-minute meeting today between the President and the Vice-President was their second of the week and was held at the President's request.

Almost No Details

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren, who announced the two separate press meetings, would give almost no details except to say, "The President did not ask the Vice-President to resign."

He said that earlier today Mr. Nixon had met with Mr. Richardson and Mr. Petersen, the assistant attorney general heading the criminal division of the Justice Department, "to receive an advancement of the investigation which has been under way concerning the Vice-President."

The President, Mr. Warren said, then met with Mr. Agnew "to discuss the entire situation."

He added: "Both men agreed nothing would be said about the meeting."

The same blanket of silence covered last Thursday's meeting, which was held at the Vice-President's request.

Mr. Warren, who said he was not aware of any further meeting slated between the President and Mr. Agnew, was asked if the White House expected an announcement later this week concerning the Vice-President.

"I just have no way to predict the future," he responded.

He turned away most questions by saying he was "not in a position to go further."

The attorney general canceled

a major out-of-town speech yesterday to remain in Washington as his department held high-level deliberations on the bribery and kickback probe. He cited "the most pressing of national business" in explaining the cancellation.

It was reported that the department's constitutional expert, Robert G. Dixon, had completed a lengthy memorandum on the Agnew investigation, believed to weigh the constitutional issue of impeachment versus indictment of a Vice-President.

The Los Angeles Times reported that government sources familiar with the case said they expected Mr. Agnew's lawyers to attack in court the investigation of the Vice-President as unconstitutional and as already having been prejudiced irreparably by news leaks.

But one of Mr. Agnew's attorneys, said he will file in federal court in Baltimore, probably tomorrow, a motion that "will go to the heart of the constitutional question" whether a Vice-President can be impeached but not indicted.

The federal grand jury in Baltimore has been investigating others allegedly involved in construction firms' reported kickbacks to public officials. Agnew's successor as chief executive of Baltimore County, Democrat, has been indicted by the jury.

Maryland's construction boom and at least one former state official reportedly have told attorneys that Mr. Agnew received kickbacks while chief executive of Baltimore County and later as governor of the state.

Mr. Richardson said: "A grand jury will be used, in accordance with well-established practice, as an investigating body."

"This is a traditional function of a federal grand jury, whose role, as representative of the community, is to insure the fairness of the investigative process," he said.

The planning aide, Lord Rothschild, was told to avoid public discussion of politically hot issues.

On Mr. Heath's orders, Lord Rothschild, 62, who heads the government's central policy staff, was reminded that civil servants are barred from making controversial speeches without first clearing them with Agnew.

The rare row within the government's ranks flared yesterday after Lord Rothschild said at a meeting of scientists that the nation's economic prospects look bad.

About the same time, Mr. Heath was visiting a town near London telling Conservative followers that Britons have never had it so good.

The contrasting mood of the speeches baffled politicians as well as ordinary people. There were demands that the apparently clashing judgments be reconciled.

It was the second snarl that Mr. Heath had had to unravel in a week. He found himself in trouble several days ago for raising the possibility that Northern Ireland might have to be incorporated politically into the United Kingdom. Then he had to cancel that warning, which had threatened to deepen the Irish crisis.

Lord Rothschild is a scientist by training. A former Labor peer, he was picked by Mr. Heath himself to supervise the government's planning. His staff works alongside the cabinet secretariat.

Today he was given his reprimand in three installments: by the head of the civil service, the secretary of the cabinet and Mr. Heath himself.

In his speech yesterday, Lord Rothschild warned: "Unless we give up the idea that we are one of the wealthiest, most influential and important countries in the world—other words that Queen Victoria is still reigning—we are likely to find ourselves in increasingly serious trouble."

By 1985, he suggested, Britain will be one of the poorest nations in Europe, on about Italy's level, with about half the economic weight of France or West Germany. He called for a sort of rebound-from-Dunkirk spirit if

the British are to overcome challenges that face them.

Mr. Heath at the same time was voicing optimism, saying that many people in this country are better off than even those that before backing the booming Liberal party, discredited Conservatives should remember their new automobiles, color television sets, washing machines.

"I have lost track of the time," he said. "I have heard people say they are not really better off since the Conservatives took over," he said. "Add, so saying, they turn of their color TV, climb into the new car and take off for the continental holiday."

After assailing the Liberal whose rating has zoomed lately, Mr. Heath today became a target of a counter-swing by party leader Jeremy Thorpe. Mr. Thorpe said that the prime minister is under apparent strain and ought to take a vacation.

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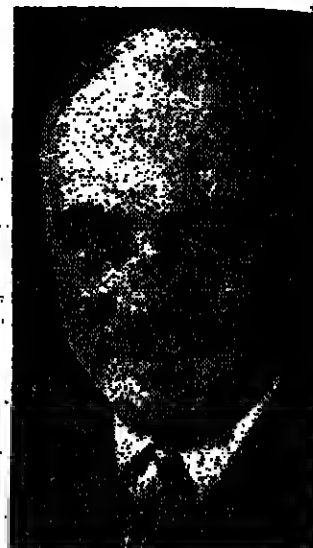
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Directed by 'High Officials'

Hunt Winds Up Testimony, Says His Acts Were 'Lawful'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt ended two days of Senate testimony today with a declaration that he acted under the knowledge and approval of the direction of high officials of the government.

"Accordingly," he said of the Watergate break-in, "I was engaged in lawful acts."

His eight-hour appearance before the Senate Watergate committee was delayed once in the afternoon so he could rest briefly.

Hunt acknowledged he was responsible for one group of men—Americans—he recruited thinking it acted legally when it helped in the Watergate break-in and another such group believing the same when it broke into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Names Several

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., asked Hunt who should be questioned to determine whether Hunt, in turn, had himself acted lawfully in believing the two groups were legal as he followed orders to help plan and execute them.

Hunt named former presidential aide John D. Ehrlichman and former White House aide Egil "Bud" Krogh in reference to the Ellsberg break-in.

For the Watergate break-in, he named former Atty. Gen. John F. Mitchell, former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d, former Nixon deputy campaign chief S. Magruder, convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy and "perhaps" former White House special counsel Charles W. Colson.

Hunt finished his day of testimony with a point-by-point testimony by saying: "I regret my participation, but I do not think it justifies my conviction or the punishment which has been imposed upon me."

Other Points

As the committee explored any related incidents, Hunt made these points:

- He has no evidence that

loosevelt Will Testify to Senate Next Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Ellsberg will testify before the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee next week to reply to charges that he was involved in an alleged plot to assassinate the prime minister of the Bahamas.

The subcommittee chairman, Sen. J. Edgar Hoover, said in a statement that he was scheduled to testify in response to allegations by Louis F. Maslani, a convicted securities swindler.

Maslani testified last week that he was offered \$100,000 by E. Howard Hunt and an alleged associate of gambler Meyer Lansky to kill Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968.

at Publisher's Safe Wasn't Looted

Hunt Implicates Hughes Aide in Las Vegas Burglary Plot

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—For a few months early last year, the Watergate conspiracy of E. Howard Hunt Jr. and the business intrigue world of multimillionaire reclusive Howard Hughes converged in a plan to help President Nixon's re-election chances and Mr. Hughes' financial interests.

The plan was to burglarize the office safe of Las Vegas newspaper publisher Herman M. (Hank) Greenspun, Hunt said.

Hunt told the Senate Select Watergate committee yesterday that he and G. Gordon Liddy plotted with a representative of Hughes' financial empire early last year to break into Mr. Greenspun's office at the Las Vegas Sun and steal his safe of documents believed to be in Mr. Greenspun's possession.

Liddy and ex-Atty. Gen. Hunt, both convicted in January for the break-in and bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate, hoped to find information that would be politically damaging to a Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Hunt said.

Libel Suit

Mr. Hughes at the time was, and still is, the defendant in a libel suit brought by his former corporate aide, Robert Maheu, and it had been widely reported that Mr. Greenspun also had been sued by Mr. Hughes.

After the first of two meetings with Mr. Hughes' security chief, Ralph White, it was decided there was a "commonality of interest" in burglarizing Mr. Greenspun's safe, Hunt said.

Later, he and Liddy met with Mr. White in Los Angeles to discuss the break-in plan further.

Mr. White refused to comment on the testimony, referring all calls to a Hughes spokesman.

Hunt said the burglary was not carried out, but if it had been, he and his superiors would have kept what interested them, and Mr. Hughes' people would have kept what was helpful to them.

What was in Mr. Greenspun's safe?

Mr. Greenspun himself refuses

President Nixon personally authorized the Watergate break-in.

• "I was questioned very little by the FBI in its investigation of the break-in."

• Information that Mr. Ellsberg, key figure in the Pentagon papers case, had in fact consulted a psychiatrist came from an FBI report that Ellsberg assumed was based on a wiretap.

• He does not suspect foul play in the death of his wife last December. A commercial airliner she was aboard crashed in Chicago.

Hunt tossed the Senate committee a quickly questioned theory of betrayal by a double agent. And he threw out broad hints of CIA operative and a White House consultant at the time of the burglary, could say the agency had stayed out of domestic activity as required by law.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., after citing assistance that Hunt had received from the CIA, asked whether Hunt, a former CIA operative and a White House consultant at the time of the burglary, could say the agency had stayed out of domestic activity as required by law.

"No, I can't," said Hunt.

Two Notebooks Taken

Then Sen. Baker asked Hunt what was sensitive about two notebooks Hunt said were taken from his White House safe soon after the June 17, 1972, Watergate break-in.

They would provide a ready handbook by which any investigator could determine the parameters of the Gemstone Operation (of which Watergate was a part) and other operations in which I was involved and contemplated," Hunt replied.

Hunt wasn't asked about the other contemplated operations.

Hunt, who faces a possible 30-year jail sentence which may be reduced if he cooperates with Watergate investigators, presented his double-agent theory under questioning by Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla.

"The series of events taken in their totality suggest to me we might have been entrapped by information provided to local authorities provided by a member of our unit," he said.

The betrayer, he said, "most likely would be Mr. Alfred Baldwin."

Alfred C. Baldwin 3d had been recruited by convicted conspirator James W. McCord Jr. to assist in electronic eavesdropping. He has disputed Hunt's testimony.

Hunt told the committee that Mr. Baldwin should have reacted faster when he saw plainclothes police entering the Watergate office building the night of the break-in, and said that Mr. Baldwin disobeyed Hunt's orders concerning removal of electronic equipment.

Mr. Baldwin has not been charged in the case and appeared as a prosecution witness at the January 1973 Watergate trial of McCord and Liddy.



FAMILY REUNION—Four of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's offspring sharing a laugh as they attended a ceremony on Monday at which New York's Welfare Island was officially renamed Franklin D. Roosevelt Island. James Roosevelt (left) seems to be calling attention to the fact that his brother, John (right), is putting on weight, and their sister, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halstead, and brother, Franklin Jr., seem to be agreeing. The other brother, Elliott, is not shown in the picture.

Sees Huge Overpayment

Proxmire Assails Admiral In Lockheed Costs Claim

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., has asked the Navy to take "disciplinary action" against Rear Adm. Nathan Sonenshein for negotiating a \$62-million "tentative" settlement of disputed costs with Lockheed Shipbuilding Co. in 1971. The Navy, after formal review, now says the claim is worth only \$6.8 million.

Sen. Proxmire accused the admiral of "gross misfeasance" in agreeing to the tentative settlement and for then authorizing \$48 million in "provisional payments" to the firm on the claim.

In a Senate speech on Friday, Sen. Proxmire also called for an investigation "to determine whether fraud was committed by Lockheed in the filing of the claim."

In February, 1971, at the time of the initial settlement with Adm. Sonenshein—who was then the head of the Navy's Ship Systems Command—Lockheed was on the brink of financial disaster. The firm's troubles were brought on by soaring costs for the new L-1011 commercial airliner, the failure of Rolls-Royce, which was building the plane's engines, and cost overruns on the C-5A cargo jet.

The firm also was faced with loss of its line of credit with a consortium of banks and with a

cash squeeze which eventually led the administration to seek a controversial government guarantee of a \$250-million loan to the beleaguered company.

In response to specific inquiries on Sen. Proxmire's charges, a Navy spokesman yesterday issued a general statement that "Rear Adm. Sonenshein has full authority to enter into negotiations with Lockheed."

Referring to the tentative nature of the settlement and the requirement for subsequent approval by higher authorities, the Navy said the admiral "did not settle this claim, nor did he represent his actions as such. There is certainly no disciplinary action pending against him."

Because Lockheed now has appealed the \$62-million formal Navy ruling on the claims settlement, the Navy said that the "release of any additional information would be inappropriate" and that the service will take "whatever actions are appropriate" after the latest appeal is resolved.

Data Is Inadequate

The Navy also said that the decision three months ago to pay only \$6.8 million of the claim "was based upon Lockheed's failure to provide the Navy with sufficient information to demonstrate a quantifiable causal connection between many elements of its claim and Navy conduct."

It is this point which, in Sen. Proxmire's view, makes the tentative settlement and payment suspect.

According to the report of the Navy contracting officer who sharply reduced the Lockheed settlement, Sen. Proxmire said, "Lockheed denied authorized representatives access to much directly relevant cost and pricing data, refused to disclose information to support the claims, and failed to cooperate with the Navy."

Thus, the senator asked, "on what basis did Adm. Sonenshein decide that the claim was worth \$62 million, and on what basis did he authorize provisional payments to be made to the contractor while the Navy was still reviewing the claim?"

Sen. Proxmire charged that at the time of the admiral's decision, three critical steps, which are normally taken before tentative settlement are reached, had not been completed.

These include a technical evaluation by a team of experts, an audit, and a formal memorandum of legal entitlement by the service's general counsel.

After Adm. Sonenshein submitted his decision for review, the Navy contracting officer's report showed that the proposed settlement "could not be approved because of factual inadequacies."

The dispute between Lockheed, the Navy and Sen. Proxmire dates back several years and was the focus of occasionally heated testimony in May, 1971, between Adm. Sonenshein and one of the Navy's top civilian procurement experts, Gordon Rule.

Postmaster Proposes Rise in U.S. Mail Rates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Postmaster General E.T. Klassen yesterday proposed raising the cost of air mail and first-class letter stamps by 2 cents. He also urged increases ranging from 6 to 38 percent in the other classes of mail.

The cost-price squeeze has affected us as much as it has affected the rest of the economy," Mr. Klassen said in a speech to the National Press Club.

Mr. Klassen said the new rate schedule would be submitted for approval of the Postal Rate Commission. The price of an air mail stamp would go from 11 cents to 13 cents, and first-class mail would rise from 8 cents to 10 cents.

U.S. Senate Approves Funds For Cities Hit by Military Cuts

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—The Senate, completing its fourth day of debate on the \$20.5-billion military procurement bill, voted yesterday to authorize \$80 million to help communities shift over to civilian industries when military bases are shut down or big defense contracts withdrawn.

Sponsored by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., who has been pushing the reversion-aid proposal for many years and raised it in his 1972 presidential campaign, the \$80 million was added to the procurement bill by voice vote.

The money will go to a little-known office in the Pentagon, the Office of Economic Adjustment.

"A total of 74,000 jobs were either lost or transferred elsewhere," said Sen. McGovern, when the White House announced a plan last April to close down many military installations.

Sen. McGovern said a planning mechanism to find new economic activity for the communities affected, plus the many more that will be affected if there are real steps toward disarmament, is essential.

Goldwater Plan

Also approved yesterday was a potentially explosive amendment by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., requiring a Pentagon study of whether the Air Force Reserve and the Air Force National Guard should be merged.

State officials who control the Air National Guard have usually opposed merger in the past, and Sen. Goldwater in offering his proposal conceded that the Pentagon and the Air Force Reserve also oppose merger. Nevertheless, he said, "I believe it may be that we have come to the point where we can no longer afford the luxury of two effective and efficient organizations if it can be shown that one organization can be even more effective and efficient."

Rejected on a 60-36 vote was an amendment by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D., Mo., that would have set a cost ceiling of \$730,000 (or constant 1972 dollars) per tank for the XM-1 tank program, a proposal aimed at forcing the Army to design a tank that would meet the cost limit.

Present Army estimates put the cost at \$717,000 per tank, but Sen. Eagleton predicted that this would balloon upward unless a ceiling is imposed. However, Sen.

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Trevi Bathers Face a Fine

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP)—Anyone caught frolicking in the Trevi fountain is liable to a 15,000 lire (about \$3) fine. The Rome city government said today.

The fountain was popularized by the song "Three Coins in a Fountain" and by the movie of the same name. Tradition has it that throwing money into the fountain will assure a return to Rome.

In recent weeks chunks of marble have been broken off the statuary. The fountain, by sculptor Nicola Salvi, was completed in 1762.

Chrysler Strikers in Britain Refuse to Accept Mediation

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Striking Chrysler electricians today refused to end their work stoppage.

Leaders of the 156 electricians now in the eighth week of a strike at Chrysler's Coventry factory rebuffed efforts by other union chiefs to mediate.

The company has said that it would fire 3,000 men at its three British plants by Oct. 5 if the dispute continued. It planned to end all production "within a matter of weeks" after that date if there was still no settlement.

The company, which has 25,000 employees, has been troubled by strikes all year.

The shutdown warning was treated as a bluff by the electricians' union leaders. But officials of other unions which would be affected by the firings were taking Chrysler's intentions seriously.

The Trades Union Congress, the nationwide organization, has called a series of emergency meetings to try to resolve the deadlock.

The electricians want an extra £250 a year more in defiance of government curbs limiting increases to £1 a week plus 4 percent.

The workers have rejected a company offer of £190, which is the legal limit.

Meanwhile, at Ford's auto plant at Dagenham in northeast London, 1,400 workers struck to protest the dismissal of a West Indian worker who allegedly tried to attack a foreman with an iron bar.

A total of 2,400 workers are now on strike and another 8,000 of the 35,000 labor force have been laid off. Production at Dagenham has ceased and the company said it was losing 1,000 cars a day.

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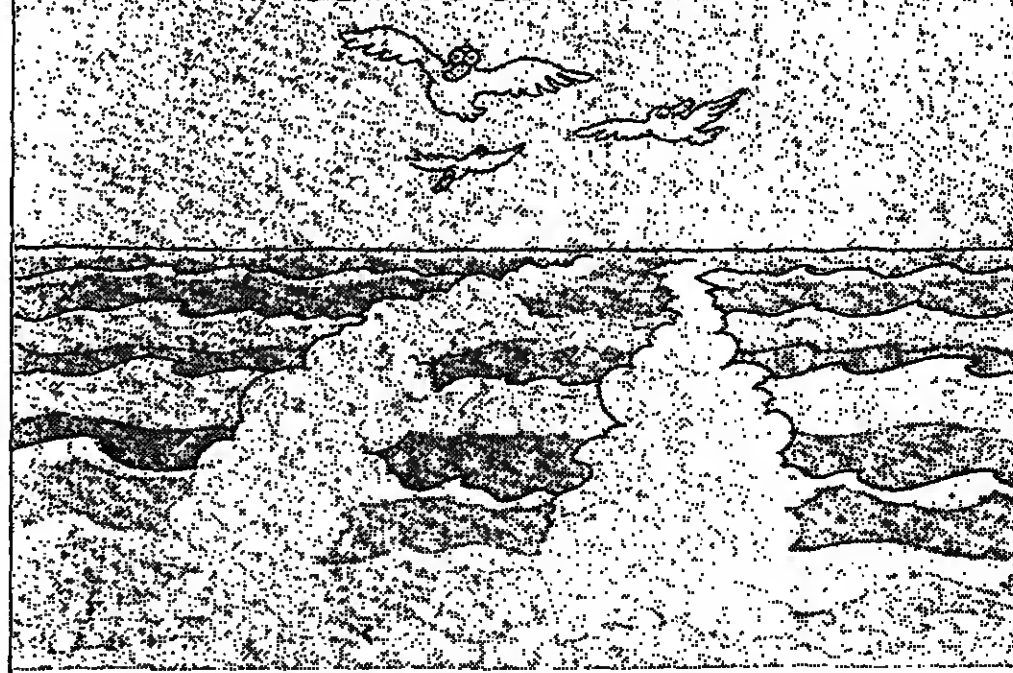
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PARIS FILMS

Another Peckinpah Shootout

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Sept. 25 (IHT).—Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid, in which Bob Dylan makes his cinematic debut and for which he has composed a rock-ballad score, goes back to the Western of 30 years ago. Its tired formula has not been improved by including an orgy and a visit to an outhouse.

Sam Peckinpah has directed it in his trigger-happy manner and it is doubtful whether more bullets were discharged during the battle of Gettysburg. As in his earlier, sadistic sprees, actors are riddled in the face and shot through the middle to stagger about oozing red paint. Chickens are used for target practice, turkeys are lassoed and horses bite

the dust. The SPCA should be informed.

The excessive rough stuff is applied to galvanize the saga of the elusive Billy into some semblance of reality, but it only awakens vague disgust. Between the wholesale butchery, there are passages of barren and boring dialogue.

James Coburn is the sheriff appointed to bag Billy and Billy is Kris Kristofferson, another popular musician gone Hollywood. Dylan impersonates one of his followers and apparently took Harpo Marx as his model. "Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid" is at the Etoile and the Quartier Latin in mono-syllabic English.

Perhaps a knowledge of Swedish is necessary for a thorough appreciation of Ingmar Bergman's "Cries and Whispers" (at the

Vendôme, the Marbeuf and the Odéon in Swedish with French subtitles). The linguistic gap veils the exchanges which, because of their delivery, appear to have a weight and force that has evaded the present translation. But this language barrier does not rob the film of its fascination. It is a motion picture of rare distinction. Its subtle color photography aids in the dramatization of its grim account of a dying woman's agony as her two sisters and faithful peasant servant cluster about her bedside, their presence stirring many memories.

With extraordinary cinematic artistry Bergman evokes lyric moods of indefinable and tender melancholy in this haunting contemplation of the human condition and the isolation of the individual.



Liv Ullmann
... "Cries and Whispers."

There is beautiful acting by Harriet Andersson as the woman at death's door, by Ingrid Thulin and Liv Ullmann as her sisters and by Karl Sylvan as the domestic of enduring courage. The quality of its writing—though non-Swedish-speaking critics have awarded the screenplay a prize—is impossible to judge, but the film that unfolds before us casts a binding spell.

In "L'Événement" (at the Normandie, the Caméo and the Bretagne), a driving instructor is, told by doctors that he is going to give birth to a baby. His mistress is at first offended and hysterical, his colleagues are hysterical with laughter. He is fitted for maternity outfits and becomes a television personality, and, suddenly, all over the globe men become pregnant.

The humor of the situation has been exhausted by the time the film has reached the halfway mark, but Marcello Mastroianni is an engaging comedian and Catherine Deneuve, probably the screen's most beautiful blonde, is more energetic and vital than usual. Hitherto, Miss Deneuve has in large measure suggested a handsome lamp, permanently out of order. Jacques Demy's direction has turned her on and she sheds a warming glow.

Francis Veber has transformed his farce, seen at the Edouard VII two seasons ago, into a scenario which bears the title "L'Emmerdeur." The film version, like its original, concerns a hired assassin who is interrupted in his mission by a shirt salesman intent on suicide. Edouard Molinaro has made the most of the complications that arise, augmenting the proceedings with some happy slapstick.

Lino Ventura as the killer and Jacques Brel as the man who gets in his way are to be congratulated for their hilarious teamwork. This often hilarious film is at the Gaumont-Rive Gauche, the Majfair, the Gaumont-Colisée and the Français.

MAX WIKES-JOYCE.

Around the European Galleries

Paris

Gustave, Messac, Tournet, Galerie La Ruche, 16 Rue Grégoire de Tours, Paris 6, to Oct. 6.
Taking a cue from the Paris Biennale, the director of this gallery has asked a critic under 35 (J. L. Fradel) to select three artists and present them here. Gustave draws on paper and amounts his work on canvas, discrete traces that fade into the texture; Messac takes, for instance, a photo of a man welding a hammer, reproduces it back on blue and surrounding it with a red ground, encases it with a sickle; Tournet's paintings are devoted to the

theme of bottles depicted in various graphic silhouettes and in grisaille and serving as a pretext for exercises in balanced composition.

In coordination with the Paris Biennale, some 40 galleries throughout the city will be presenting the work of artists more or less closely identified with the avant-garde during the coming month.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

The Floating World, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington London S.W. 7, to Nov. 25.

THE ARTS AGENDA

Two works in choreography by Alicia Alonso will form the first ballet evening of the Paris Opéra on Sept. 29. They are "Fas de Quatre" to Fugère's music, new to the Opéra in this version, and last year's new production of "Ciselle." Besides the company's own dancers, Ekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasiliev of the Bolshoi will appear in the principal roles five times in October, and Josephine Mendes of the Cuban National Ballet three times as Giselle. The program will be given a total of 15 times through Nov. 2.

Among art exhibitions current or about to begin in West Germany are: Kandinsky, at the Kunsthaus in Bielefeld, to Nov. 11; "Die Brücke" at the Brücke Museum, Berlin (to Oct. 28); "China and Europe" at Schloss Charlottenburg, Berlin; 17th-to-19th-century Venetian drawings,

Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne (to Oct. 14), and the Cologne Art Fair, in the Kunsthalle and Kunstverein (Sept. 29-Oct. 7); the annual exhibition of the New Darmstadt Secession, Mathildenhöhe (to Oct. 28), and "The Art of Drawing—the Aquarelle," Landesmuseum, Darmstadt (Sept. 28-Nov. 11); "Prospect 73" contemporary painters, Kunsthalle, Düsseldorf (Sept. 29-Oct. 7); "New Art From Poland," Kunsthalle, Mannheim, (Oct. 6-Nov. 4); Edward Munch, Munich Haus der Kunst (Oct. 6-Dec. 31); "Art and Environment," Städtische Galerie, Wolfsburg, (to Oct. 21).

The Grand Prix de Chartres organ competition, whose elimination rounds are currently taking place in private, will hold the final round in public Sept. 30 at the Chartres Cathedral. Two first prizes, of 10,000 francs each, will be awarded in the categories of Interpretation and Improvisation.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Cauliflower: Cabbage With an Education

WHEN Mark Twain wrote, "Cauliflower is nothing but cabbage with a college education," he no doubt intended a pleasant, actually this is a reasonably exact description. Cabbage is *Brassica oleracea*, and so is cauliflower, with the addition of the prefix, "form botrytis." There is only one species of cabbage and all the other plants of its family are simply variations of it, in which one part of the plant has been educated to develop at the expense of the others.

What may seem even more curious is that broccoli is *Brassica oleracea* form botrytis too.

Different as they look and taste, cauliflower and broccoli are basically the same plant, a type of cabbage in which it is the flowers which have been developed for eating; there are stages in the growth of both when they cannot be told apart.

Roughly speaking, what happened was that the cauliflower was developed as a precocious annual, which, instead of opening its flowers as broccoli does, if left unpicked, skips this stage and forms them into a head, a modified compact mass of undeveloped flowers, technically called the curd. Broccoli is cultivated as a biennial: it would head in the spring of the year following its planting if it were allowed to continue to grow that long, but it is literally cut off in the bud during its first year, when its flowers are eaten before they have opened.

This does not mean that if you plant broccoli and wait a year you will automatically get cauliflower, for a large number of sub-sub-varieties have been developed in both from their original ancestors, and they breed true to form. Among the many types of cauliflower, you have in Italy white cauliflower in Milan, green cauliflower in Rome, purple cauliflower in Catania and giant cauliflower in Naples.

Paris Region

In France the cauliflowers of the Parisian region differ from those of the south. Holland grows special types of its own; so does Algeria. So far as I know, America does not grow at all a form found occasionally in Europe, *Brassica oleracea botrytis cymosa*, spear cauliflower, of which the part primarily eaten is the stalk which bears the inflorescence.

The fact that the cauliflower was developed chiefly with the purpose of eating its flowers is implicit in its name, which in most languages means, simply, "cabbage flower." *Shamankohl* in German, *choy-fleur* in French, and *cauliflower* in Italian, the language from which English took it, with a certain amount of acrobatics, leaping back into the past to the Latin ancestor of the Italian word, *caulis*, for the spelling of the cabbage part, and plunging into English itself for the "flower."

Almost everywhere it is only the curd of the cauliflower that

is eaten, through unthinking habit, for while the leaves are edible also, it does not usually occur to the housewife to eat them; if she had wanted cabbage leaves, she would have bought a cabbage. She had better think of the leaves while marketing, however, for their greenness is the sign of a fresh vegetable, and if they have begun to discolor, she had better pass up that particular cauliflower. However, allow for the fact that some of the outer leaves which rise above the curd may have been broken and bent down deliberately, to shade the curd and keep it white during the last few days before picking. In that case, those leaves will of course have wilted, which is no indication that the cauliflower is old. Besides the curd and the leaves, the flower stalk and the mid veins of the big leaves make first-rate eating too, though they are usually neglected except in countries which like cauliflower soup. Stalks and leaves can also be used for hors d'oeuvre.

I read with surprise in "The Food of Italy" by Waverley Root that Renaissance Florence imported cauliflower from the Near East and even that among eastern foods it was exceptionally one which reached Europe through Genoa, not Venice. There is nothing like precisions of this sort to give an air of authority to misinformation, and in this case Mr. Root was apparently misinformed.

Misleading

I have it from an unimpeachable source that, he does not remember where he dredged up this assertion, but perhaps, after all, it is not completely erroneous, though misleading in its implication that the ancient world did not know the cauliflower. Actually the ancient Romans grew it, whether they invented it themselves or imported it to begin with from Asia Minor, which is where most authorities think it originated.

There is a possibility that Italy forgot the art of growing cauliflower during the Dark Ages, and that, unintended, it reverted to the ancestral cabbage, only to be brought back from its original source later. In any case, the cauliflower does not seem to have reached Europe north of the Alps before the Renaissance. It is listed with a group of new vegetables published in Würtemberg in the latter part of the 16th century, and the word *choy-fleur* is not known to have been used in French before 1611, so it is probable that the plant itself had not arrived much before this—only slightly before it reached America, for cauliflower has been grown on Long Island since the 17th century.

Cauliflower enjoyed a season of high favor after its advent in central and northern Europe, especially as a Lenten food, for it provided filling dishes which broke none of the fasting rules. It was much eaten in France under Louis XIV (17th century), and in the time of Louis XV (18th century), a cauliflower preparation was named for the King's mistress, Madame du Barry.

This early enthusiasm has since subsided, and cauliflower today is looked upon in most countries as a neutral, uninspiring, workaday vegetable, with perhaps a few exceptions—Norway and Finland (where it is particularly white and tasty because of the long hours of northern summer sunlight), Germany, England, Sardinia, and even India, where it is supplied with added zest by the aid of curry. Its failure to make much impression on the imagination is reflected by lack of references to it in the popular speech; and the few there are pay no tribute to its taste but recall only its shape. The best known is "cauliflower ear," which boxes develop from the persistent pounding of that organ. A rarer expression is "cauliflower," meaning a cloud which suggests its form. "Cauliflower disease" is not a melody of the cauliflower, but of the strawberry, so called because it distorts and clusters the leaves of that fruit into a cauliflower-like shape.

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled: "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critic rates new films:

"Inside Women" or "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Woman," a program of six short films ranging from the surreal to the documentary, is never less than interesting and frequently dazzling, says Lawrence Van Gelder.

He recommends the program, which ushered in the fourth season of the Film Forum, as "worth a visit from anyone with serious interest in film as art, and with genuine curiosity about what talented independent film makers are doing." Van Gelder writes, "Individually, the quality ranges from the tentative and self-conscious, as in the case of Miriam Weinstein's 'Living With Peter,' to the fully realized combination of sight, sound and sensitivity that elevates 'Diane,' Mary Feldhaus-Weber's exploration of an actress's life, to a memorable level of accomplishment." Moving away from the documentary approach, Barbara Lankovitch's "Traces" and Suzanne Szabo Rostock's

"Approaching Mara" exhibit their artistry through the use of color and impression. Two short, surreal works in black and white by Miss Lankovitch round out the program.

"Hite" is a caper movie which falls, says Vincent Canby. He writes: "The story, for what it's worth, is about a black federal agent (Billy Dee Williams) who, after his teenage daughter is killed by drugs, takes it upon himself to recruit, finance, train and transport to France a small band of private American citizens, willing to assassinate the nine leaders of a Marseille drug syndicate. Although the movie is about order outside law, it lacks even the offensive political purpose of something like Don Siegel's 'Dirty Harry.' It's a movie out for kicks, but the kicks are so inane, so humorless, so without redeeming style and wit, that to sit through it is to give oneself a false joy." "Hite" is directed by Sidney J. Furie with screenplay by Alan R. Trustman and David M. Wolf.

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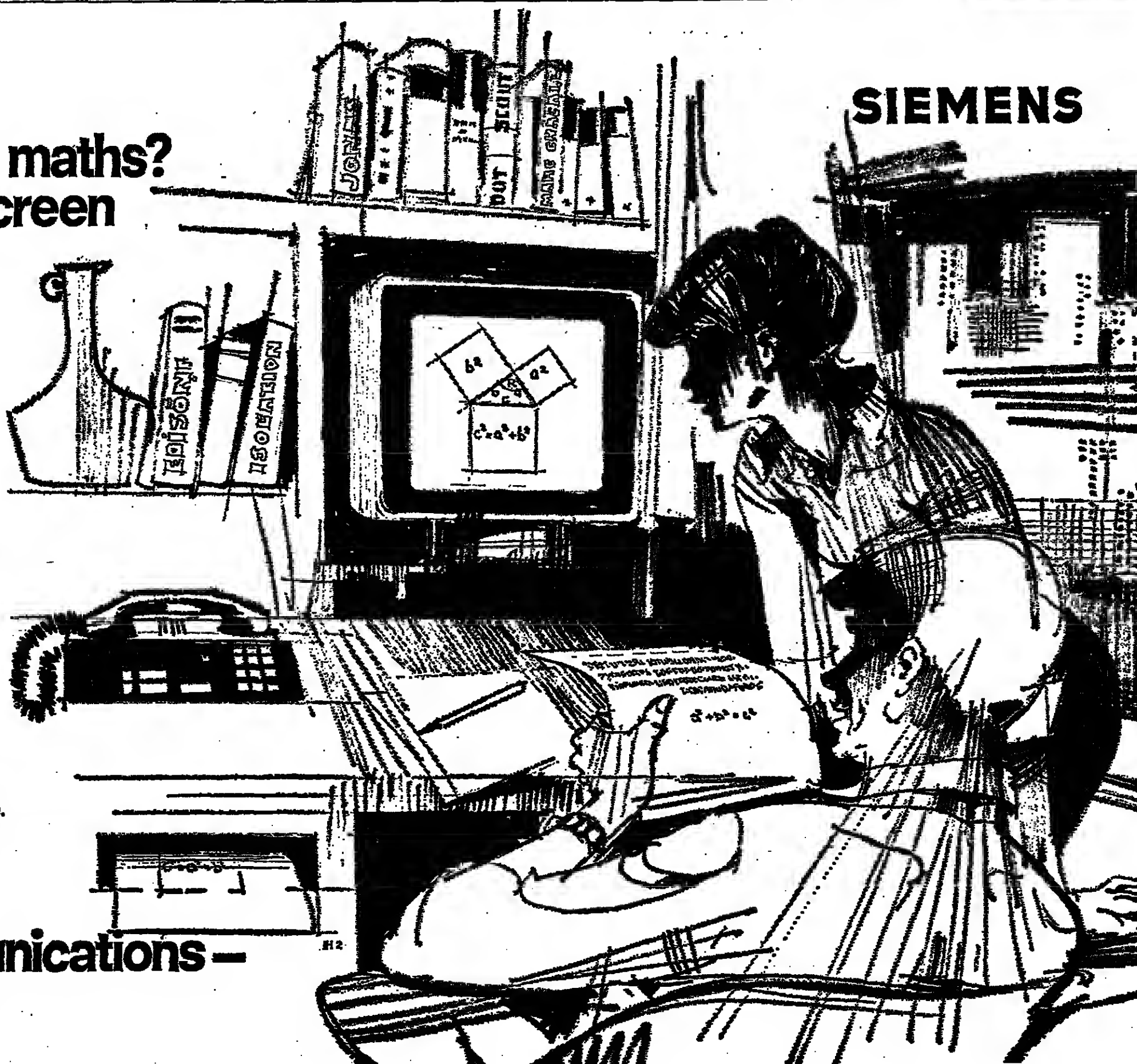
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Russia in Asia

Rudyard Kipling once remarked that the Russian is delightful until he tucks in his shirt—that is, until he insists upon being treated as the most easterly of Western peoples instead of the most westerly of Easterns. This kind of shallow literary geopolitics has gone out of favor—and quite rightly. The fact that the Soviet Union embraces a good deal of both Europe and Asia has long been recognized as a fact—and a very significant fact—of international life. It is only emphasized when Leonid Brezhnev makes a major statement of Moscow policy in Tashkent, in Central Asia.

The Soviet-Chinese disputes are many, but two are fundamental. Most urgent is the fact that the powers share a long, disputed frontier in Asia, cutting across lands and peoples that have for years been in political flux, and thus offer temptations to both sides for dangerous encroachments and irreconcilable claims. Then there is the question of ideological leadership, with Moscow and Peking as headquarters of two competing sects, with widely varying interpreta-

tions of a shared holy writ. It is proximity, both geographical and political, that gives the Soviet-Chinese competition its bitterness, and affords so many opportunities for acute friction.

Both the United States and Western Europe have, to no inconsiderable degree, built their own bridges to the systems of Mao and Brezhnev, but in this, too, lies danger. China is fond of lumping America and the Soviet Union together as superpowers; Mr. Brezhnev has spoken darkly of those who "openly encourage the Chinese leaders to further intensify anti-Sovietism," or secretly try to "aggravate disagreements."

Solution of the numerous world problems is, in very large part, contingent on the evolution of a modus vivendi between China and Russia. It is to become a constructive reality, much of the answer must be supplied—not only by the warring nations of the Middle East, of Southeast Asia; not only by Eastern Europe and the Atlantic states—but by the resolution of this latent struggle in the heart of Asia.

Kissinger's Debut

It was an auspicious coincidence of timing that led Henry Kissinger to the UN General Assembly for his first official act as secretary of state. The opening words of his formal address only heightened the sense of anticipation for what this respected scholar-diplomat could present before the world forum.

"The anguish, the turmoil and the promise of the real world have frequently been obscured by rhetoric and distorted by slogans," he began. "Beyond the bilateral diplomacy, the pragmatic agreements and dramatic steps of recent years, we envisage a comprehensive, institutionalized peace—a peace which this organization is uniquely situated to foster and to anchor in the hearts of men."

Secretary Kissinger's rhetorical vision found little expression in the unnecessarily modest proposals which he laid before the diplomats assembled. A renewed call for the admission of Japan to permanent membership in the Security Council is certainly a realistic updating of the world power structure as it has evolved since the founding of the United Nations. The time has also come, as Mr. Kissinger suggested, for North and South Korea to be admitted to membership. The two German states are already incorporated into the General Assembly. It was noteworthy that Secretary Kissinger found no way to point to any UN role in developing

postwar relations between the two halves of another divided nation, Vietnam.

Perhaps there were good reasons not to use the General Assembly podium for outlining American ideas to prod Israel and the Arab states toward the peace agreements that have so long eluded diplomatic ingenuity. "We are prepared to use our influence to generate a spirit of accommodation and to encourage the parties toward practical progress," Mr. Kissinger said. But does this familiar-sounding sentiment mean anything? The coming weeks of private discussions with the Middle Eastern parties will tell.

The secretary's push for "peacekeeping guidelines" contains some potential for re-injecting the Security Council into disputes around the world, though the French and the Russians, among others, will need far more explanation of the American ideas before this long-stalled aspect of the UN dream can be revived.

"My country remains committed to the goal of a world community," Secretary Kissinger declared. "We will continue to work in this parliament of man to make it a reality." The new secretary of state may say he regrets rhetoric and distortion by slogans, but if for too long "words were the only reality" at the UN, Mr. Kissinger's own debut at the General Assembly showed little readiness to entrust the world organization with realities other than words.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Costa Concreto

The Mediterranean coast of Spain is still dotted with the rough stone ruins of Roman watchtowers and Moorish castles, but they do not stand alone. Crowding the playgrounds of the Costa Brava, the Costa Blanca and the Costa del Sol are the modern high-rise hotels and apartment houses that have turned Spain's once placid shores into a concrete desert.

The "edifice complex" or Spanish realtors and developers is a response to the vast increase in tourism which has brought \$20 billion into the country in the last 20 years, making tourism Spain's biggest export industry and Spain the biggest tourist country in the world. But the epidemic of building has also brought air, water and scenic pollution. The new roads, pipelines and other facilities to service the high-rise communities have increased traffic to rush-hour proportions, filled the air with gas exhausts and dust, and sullied the sea.

The Spanish resort coasts are not the only victims of unplanned development and

calculated greed. Other European—not to mention American—coastal areas have suffered similar defacement. Nor are the Spaniards themselves unaware of the natural beauty that has been lost for the sake of economic gain. Unfortunately, in too many areas the damage is irreparable.

It seems ironic that a country whose sierras display olive groves, almond trees and sunflowers in green regularity, should have permitted its finest features to be disfigured by such helter-skelter construction. It is even more ironic that a government not otherwise known for permissiveness should have countenanced such wild and uncontrolled development.

The concrete coasts of Spain—and the second thoughts of Spaniards—should serve as warning to resort communities everywhere, especially in coastal areas, that the bulldozers must not be allowed to run wild. It makes no sense to let tourism destroy the very things that tourists seek abroad or at home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Peron's Back in Office

Juan Peron's victory in Argentina is no surprise. Nor does it answer many questions about Argentina's future. The general is nearly 78 and not in very good health. He has been foolish enough to bring his wife into the vice-presidency although she is known to be unpopular and unqualified. The immediate future is therefore highly uncertain.

There is not even a coherent program or

party to provide an element of predictability. Mr. Peron was elected on a wave of nostalgia for his period of office from 1944 to 1955, and because of the relatively poor record of the military government which preceded the spring elections. His party and his personality became a magnet for a wide variety of dissident groups ranging right across the political spectrum. His program was more of a tactical compromise than an expression of a political philosophy.

—From the Times (London).

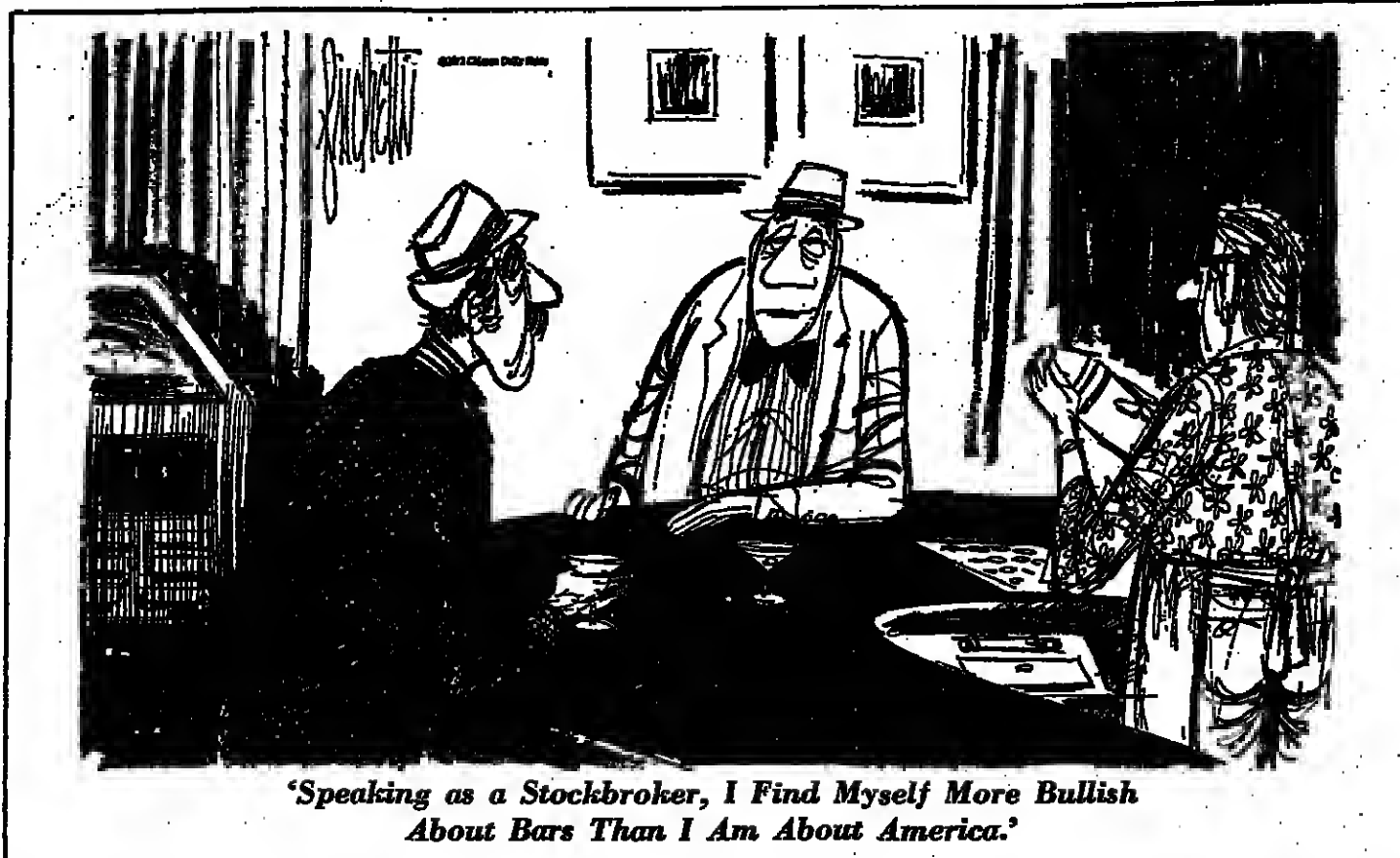
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 26, 1898
PARIS—A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Avenue de la Grande-Armée to protest against the revision of the Dreyfus case. A large force of police and gendarmes were posted in the area in case the meeting was attacked by the "Dreyfusards": No such attack occurred and the police had nothing to do except listen to the noisy demonstrators who denounced as anti-French all defenders of Dreyfus. There is no doubt, the country is divided.

Fifty Years Ago

September 26, 1923
NEW YORK—There is no doubt that the pictures of the Dempsey-Firpo fight definitely show that many willing hands in the press row pushed Dempsey back through the ropes before the count of 10, thus enabling him to continue or resume the fight and go on to eventual victory. True, the rules say a fighter must get back in the ring unassisted, if he is able, but can Dempsey's victory be reversed for this breach of rule? That is the question.



Examining Arab Fears of a U.S. Invasion

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT—At his country home in the Nile Delta outside Cairo, one of President Anwar Sadat's closest friends recently pointed to a copy of an American news magazine article lying on a coffee table. The article detailed desert warfare maneuvers staged by U.S. Marines this summer.

What, he demanded, of an American visitor, was the meaning of this? Was the United States serious about taking over Arab countries because of the energy crisis and growing Arab control over oil?

In the crowded corridors of the elegant Club des Pins conference hall near Algiers a week later, a junior Saudi Arabian official pumped an American journalist for details of President Nixon's United Nations conference remarks on the energy crisis, and Nixon's calling up of the ghost of Iranian Premier Mossadegh, overthrown in 1953 after he nationalized Western-owned oil fields.

'Come and See'

The Saudi, a delegate to the nonaligned conference, turned aside questions on his government's reaction to the comments. Then he suddenly asked: "Do they think in Washington it is so easy to occupy oil fields with troops? Let them come and see."

In another Middle East capital, an American diplomat soberly surveyed Arab reaction to the intense discussion over oil and energy sources that has raged in the United States for the past few months.

"The backlash is definitely there. More and more, Arab officials are convinced that justification for some kind of military operation against the oil countries is being built up by the United States. This feedback is in itself becoming a factor in our relations with Arabs—a negative factor."

Across the Arab world, a new perception of the political impact of the energy crisis seems to be forming.

Arabs React

With mirror-like clarity and effect, there now is an Arab counterpart to the most alarmed American reaction to the sudden discovery this year that Arabs control much of the oil American industries and homes need, and that the Arabs may not be disposed to supply it in the quantities Americans want.

Openly anti-American journals and politicians are naturally playing up the new potential threat to American military or covert intervention to protect oil supplies. They have long bruted such a threat anyway.

But significantly, responsible and essentially pro-Western Arabs are beginning to voice serious doubts about American intentions toward the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf and North Africa, as a result of what they see as some of the more hysterical and aggressive American reactions to the scarcity of crude petroleum in world markets today.

They increasingly voice a theory, repeated last month by Egypt's influential editor of Al-Ahram, Mohamed Hassanain Helal, that "oil is at the base of the Middle East conflict, which is an American-Arab conflict" over control of the oil, with Israel serving only as an American proxy in the region.

Moderate Arabs seem to concede that their evidence is highly tenuous, much of it based on such things as Nixon's allusion to Mossadegh's CIA-sponsored overthrow, or The New York Times in May editorially equating the danger to the West presented by the energy crisis with that presented a quarter of a century ago by "Stalin's armed divisions in Central Europe."

Distorted Views

As on many issues, the gap in perception between Americans and Arabs on the political side of the energy crisis is enormous, and in both cases sometimes distorted.

While a columnist like Joseph Alsop influences American opinion by writing that King Faisal has "announced that his country's output would not be increased by a single barrel of crude" (when in fact Faisal has

not said this), Arab newspapers sniping at the American position twist a statement as bland as this one from Under Secretary of State William J. Casey into a call for economic war.

"It seems desirable to us that consumer governments consult to develop more coordinated energy policies," Sen. J. William Fulbright's warning in May that the "militarily potent surrogates" of Israel and Iran could be used to occupy Arab oil lands touched a raw nerve and was immediately transmuted by many politically unsophisticated Arabs from the friendly expression of concern that Fulbright intended into an open threat by a senior American politician.

On its heels came widespread publicity about the Marine maneuvers in the Mojave Desert.

"Isn't it odd for the government to permit so much publicity on such exercises?" asked one Egyptian official, who said bluntly that he felt there was a growing campaign within the Nixon administration to intimidate the Arabs with such tactics.

"I don't have any idea if that is so," said one American diplomat in an Arab country. "But if there is any thinking like that in Washington now, it will backfire badly. It would be another major misunderstanding of Arab psychology."

The paradox is perhaps highest in Col. Moamer Gadhafi's Libya, for Gadhafi and his top aides appear to believe sincerely that the "Nixon gang" is working toward a military take-over of that desert nation of 2 million people.

Although it is difficult to

estimate how widespread and long-term a change it is, there does seem to be a significant shift developing in Arab analysis of the United States.

Last summer, a member of the Egyptian cabinet, in a relaxed moment of musing, said: "Sometimes I almost think that we've got it all wrong—that it is not the Jewish vote in the United States that pushes America to support Israel so completely, or the West working off its guilt complex toward Jews or anything like that. It is oil, and having Israel here is a way to control the Arabs."

This summer, after the outcry on both sides, this same official is not musing, but in a mood to indict. "We were unintelligent not to recognize what America was really up to," he said recently.

Where Are the Volunteers?

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONOLULU—U.S. reliance upon a volunteer military establishment does not seem to be working well and if an improvement in the rate of enlistment doesn't materialize, the nation will either be forced to reduce overseas commitments more than its policy-makers desire or find a new defense budgeting approach.

Last month recruiting for the armed services fell 11 percent short, with 19 percent of the lag in the Army. The more glamorous but smaller Navy and Air Force achieved their goals, but the total of military recruits was under strength for the seventh consecutive time.

This was not a great surprise to qualified foreign observers but American officials, recognizing how unpopular the draft had become politically, has tended to gild its predictions. The Pentagon calculated in February that U.S. forces then were at a level of 2,360,000 and would drop only to 2,250,000 by the year's end.

Reduction Predicted

Nevertheless, our allies have not shared this confidence. A year ago, Denis Healey, former British defense minister, wrote: "President Nixon's commitment to end the draft must require a substantial reduction in United States forces."

Experts of Western European Union concluded: "The termination of compulsory military service will lead to a reduction in the over-all level of American forces and very probably there will be noticeable changes in the

level of American forces stationed in Europe."

London's International Institute for Strategic Studies estimates that by mid-1975, when the last conscript is released, there would be "doubts about her [America's] ability to maintain more than about 1.5 million men under arms; a prospect which demands qualitative excellence, something which the Soviet Union will, for its own reasons, clearly wish to match."

Yet 1,800,000 is nowhere near what Washington has so far counted on. The President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Force reckoned in 1970 on 2.5 million. The Brookings Institution thinks the present doctrine of "strategic sufficiency" could be maintained with 2.2 million volunteers.

National Mood

However, that would require that one out of three qualified and available Americans volunteer for active service before the age of 25. The national mood doesn't seem to warrant that likelihood. Approximately 25 percent from each military academy class resign at the end of the obligated four of duty. And British experience with a volunteer force during the 1960-70 decade showed a continual short-fall in recruits although the services were steadily reduced.

Although financial, housing and other inducements have been offered, it is being discovered that money won't buy recruits, at least in normal peacetime economic conditions. A new search is

therefore inspired to save budgetary expenses in weapons systems.

One member of the House Armed Services Committee believes, "We can't afford the technology we're capable of developing," and certainly there is still a great deal of fat and duplication in our military establishment.

Nevertheless, many observers are aware of the danger in weakening American arms and manpower now deployed in Europe to keep the peace and, incidentally, the political status quo. Moscow's opposing force is estimated by NATO at 100 Soviet combat divisions in Eastern Europe and western Russia, backed up by 60 other Warsaw Pact divisions (excluding 30 divisions in Russia's strategic reserve).

Soviet technology is catching up rapidly with American advances, a process that Andrei Sakharov, inventor of Russia's H-bomb, predicts will be accelerated by new scientific and commercial accords. Within two or three years Moscow will be deploying SS-16 missiles with multiple (MIRV) warheads, double in number and each five times stronger than the largest U.S. MIRV missile, Minuteman-3.

Diplomatic Poker

We are therefore facing an era when, should the present delicate balance sour, we would no longer be strong enough to play a cool hand of diplomatic poker. One precaution might be restoration of some kind of national service, only partly assigned to military roles but also, as in France, available for economic, technical and teaching aid abroad, if the recruits so prefer.

Apart from the paramount requirement that a democracy must be able to defend itself and to reckon on doing so permanently, there is also the French recognition, a philosophical aspect. Should not each youngster feel a duty to serve his state one year?

I discussed this four years ago with Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He said succinctly: "The draft gives a cross section of young American society. You would lose this with a professional [volunteer enlistment] Army."

Some GOP Contenders For 1976

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Although there are some of us who hope for a triumphant vindication in the matter of Spiro Agnew, there is no denying that he is for the time being, out as a presidential contender. And that during that period others are quickly drawn into the vacuum, so that speculation is now at an unreasonable high. Concerning the new lineup, a few observations.

1. Leading the list is Charles Percy. The headline, "Percy Tops Kennedy in Polls," caused a neighboring scholar to muse that Charles Percy is so widely unknown, the voters must have taken the Gallup people to have been alluding to the writer, Lord Percy of Newcastle. But unfortunately the gentleman is dead—or, as Victor Borge puts it, I hope he is, because they buried him.

Not Known

Granted Charles Percy is not widely known. But he is well-known symbolically—as the latest bloom of the medium-to-left spectrum of the Republican party. His opposition to Richard Nixon on this and that, particularly during 1970, removed him from the fall-out threat, before Watergate is finally over, could poison those who nourished under Mr. Nixon's mushroom cloud. Most prominent of these, of course, is:

2. John Connally. Mr. Connally's strengths are considerable and they are well-known. He is clearly the personal favorite of Mr. Nixon, notwithstanding the little freeze of last spring. But there is something about Mr. Connally that is a little too facile, and it is not obvious that he can go through the revolving doors of the primary fights without tripping on his tail, and suddenly looking like Charles Colson. It is not suggested that he merits this suspicion, merely that he might emit it, even as some of the saintliest people cannot avoid looking a little crafty. It simply is not obvious that John Connally would do well in, say, the Wisconsin primary.

3. Ronald Reagan, the favorite of the conservatives, would make a brilliant candidate. He is far and away the best public speaker in American politics. Barry Goldwater, to whom the country owes an eternal debt, never made converts, in 1964, Reagan does. As two-term governor in California, the late movie starburst is well behind him. His talents as an administrator, the pluckiness with which he engaged the educational bureaucracy and the huge welfare problem, have earned him the respect of the professionals.

One observer complains that he has "refused to wrap his mind around international affairs," which is largely true, notwithstanding the gaudy trips he has made, representing Richard Nixon, to Asia and Europe. But it is true that his concentration has been on state affairs, and if he turned to foreign affairs, particularly if Mr. Nixon's dénouement goes as he will have fresh strengths.

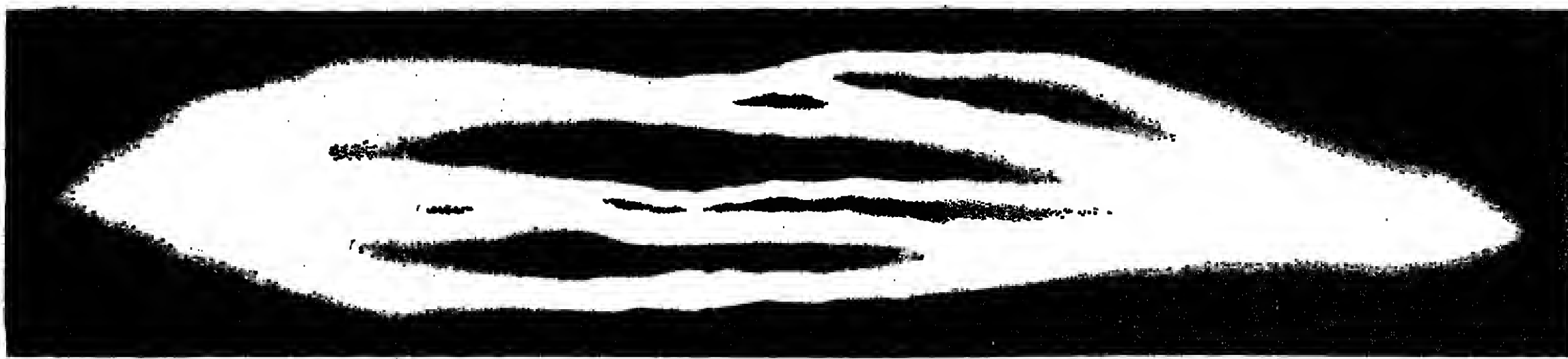
Rockefeller

4. Nelson Rockefeller is the insiders' favorite. Once again there are all the obvious reasons, and it is at this stage that money is extremely important. At the moment he faces the question whether to run again for governor of New York in 1974 (New York could save a lot of money, including a lot of Rockefeller's, by voting him governor for life). The argument based on his age (65) tends to become crabby and formalistic, since he looks younger and cranksier every day. The argument that he would split the Republican party because of his truculent liberalism is largely dissipated by the passage of time, during which he has become more conservative. He has the great latent strength of a historical attachment to a strong American defense—a strong military.

It is not in Rockefeller's character to go abroad as an American president, make his bid for a particular policy, and be denied on the grounds that his military could not support him. It is as if he went to Tiffany's and they didn't let him take away a bracelet for Happy on the grounds that he couldn't pay for it. He simply has never had the training for that kind of thing. Americans who worry genuinely about our deteriorating defense may feel that Rockefeller is the man who could most surely beat a dispirited Democrat bent on giving up our military in return for a hotter tree lunch.

A publication of the Bosch Group. Project: Electronic ignition for motor vehicles.

A contactless transistorised ignition system. Or, 30,000 sparks per minute for years on end with no maintenance.



Driving today is an affair of increasingly severe extremes: stop-start-stop town work, followed by sustained high speeds for hours on the motorway, followed almost inevitably by a traffic jam. These erratic conditions, exacerbated by severe and abrupt weather fluctuations, especially in winter, demand powerful and reliable engine ignition systems.

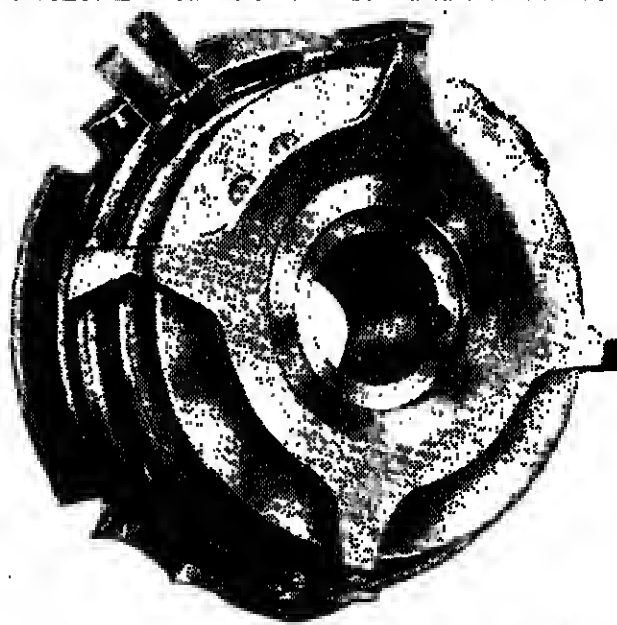
Bosch have met this need with a transistorised coil ignition system. Contactless, it supplies the spark plugs with a more uniform voltage over the entire speed range and eliminates the old mechanical contact-breaker. There are no rubbing surfaces; no maintenance is required; so it lasts considerably longer.

Previously, electronic ignition systems were used primarily on high performance engines; today's punitive traffic conditions demand improvements to the conventional system to produce a more powerful and flexible engine for the everyday family car.

Bosch have been developing transistors specifically for advanced ignition systems over many years of careful research.

A transistor can switch a much higher current than a mechanical contact-breaker; it never wears, it never needs readjusting.

In this Bosch system, a pulse transmitter generates control signals, synchronised precisely with the engine cycle. These signals are converted and amplified in an electronic circuit and then fed to the power transistor which, together with the ignition coil, generate the ignition voltage.



The rotor for a 4-cylinder engine has 4 arms; during one revolution the electronic ignition system produces four control pulses.

The pulse transmitter consists of a coil and a permanent magnet, forming a magnetic circuit - in which the magnetic flux is varied by a multi-arm rotor, synchronised with the engine cycle.

Electronic ignition systems are automatically fitted to Grand Prix and sports cars to achieve superior performance.

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—1972—										—1973—										
Stocks and Bonds					Stocks and Bonds					Stocks and Bonds					Stocks and Bonds					
High	Low	Div. in %	P/E	Yld.	High	Low	Div. in %	P/E	Yld.	High	Low	Div. in %	P/E	Yld.	High	Low	Div. in %	P/E	Yld.	
95	90 1/2	4.0	11.6	1.9	15	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	14	62	39 1/2	Control	10	40	40	42 1/2	42 1/2	4 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

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THE CHALLENGE

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Eurodollars				
	Sept. 25, 1973			
	Bid	Ask	Change	
1 Day Fx	18 1/16	18 1/8	+ 1/16	Bid
One Month	18 1/2	18 5/8	~ 1/2	Ask
3 Months	18 1/2	18 5/8	~ 1/2	
6 Months	18 1/2	18 5/8	~ 1/2	
One Year	18	18 3/4	- 1/16	

European Gold Markets				
	Sept. 25, 1973			
	Dp.	Cl.	N.O.	
London Fx	261.35	261.75	~ 0.25	
Zurich	267.75	262.15	~ 0.25	
Paris (12.5 kilo)	104.82	104.83	- 0.16	

Tokyo Exchange

Sept. 25, 1973

Futures		Prices	
	Yen		Yen
Asahi Glass	314	Mitsui Ei Wks	680
Canon Camera	324	Mitsui Hydr. Cn	680
Dai Nippon	323	Mitsui Ind. Fdn.	110
Fuji Bank	316	Mitsui Cn	625
Fuji Photo	314	Mitsubishi	537
Saiichi	316	Nippon Educ.	230
Honda Motor	316	Shimizu	537
C. Itoh	316	Shimizu	537
Daikin Air Lbrs	326	Shimizu Corp.	1,050
Kanai S. F.	326	Sunshine S. S.	580
Kao Soap	326	Tokai Marine	625
Kikkawa Brewery	324	Tokai Chem.	241
Komatsu	335	Tokai	255
Mitsubishi I. Wks	348	Tokyo Marine	625
Mitsubishi Ind.	375	Tokyo Motor	625

[illegible][illegible]

Food.
The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmeters eat up the Tribune's food articles.

International Stock Indexes

	Week	Prev.	High	Low
Ameristeam...	121.8	121.1	124.1	120.1
Frankfurt...	158.89	158.46	166.86	158.1
London 30...	114.77	114.34	116.21	113.25
London 20...	106.01	107.93	117.30	103.51
Madrid 30...	132.3	132.5	138.4	130.4
Nikkei...	117.7	118.10	124.75	116.4
Paris...	105.3	106.7	112.3	104.5
Prague...	132.5	132.5	138.4	129.4
Stockholm...	543.37	542.77	572.48	539.88
Tokyo 101...	446.70	449.87	539.74	437.77
Wurzburg...	94.71	93.7	97.4	93.5

(b) New. (c) Old.

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WHIFF WHIFF WHIFF

WHIFF WHIFF WHIFF WHIFF WHIFF WHIFF

A CORDUROY SNAKE?

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THE MARRIAGE

Panel 1: A man and woman are embracing. The man says, "AFTER YOU WIN THE TITLE, DEAR, WE'LL GET MARRIED!!" The woman replies, "BUT IT WOULD BE DISLEGAL FOR ME TO-- BECAZ--".

Panel 2: The man is running away from the woman, who is chasing him. He says, "KEEP YOUR NOSE OUTA THIS, I'M MARRYN' HER-- NOT YOU!!" She replies, "OH--".

Panel 3: The man is running away from the woman, who is chasing him. He says, "AND AFTER OUR HONEYMOON--" She replies, "HONEY-MOON?".

Panel 4: The man is running away from the woman, who is chasing him. He says, "WE'LL LIVE IN A COTTAGE BUILT FORTWO--" She replies, "J-NEST TWO?".

7-26

4-26

I SAID NO BALL PLAYING NEAR MY WINDOW!

WHERE CAN WE PLAY, SARGE?

ANYWHERE BUT HERE!!

WHO TOLD YOU THAT YOU COULD PLAY HERE!!!

GET SNORKEL

LOVE'S TREE

I LOVE MARCIA MORE, INDEED, THAN LIFE ITSELF.

- LOVINGLY HAND-CARVED, WITH PROFOUND AFFECTION, AND A FULL HEART (A PROJECT WHICH TOOK TWO FULL YEARS), AND DEDICATED TO MY SWEETHEART, BY IRA BROM.

*** UNDER DURESS**

A RANCH CAN BE A BIG PLACE. SAVING EASY FOR RUSTLERS TO SNEAK IN AT NIGHT AND BUTCHER A STEER OR TWO.

LOOK, DADDY! BOOZARD!

SHOO!

STEER AND A COW. SHOT THRU THE HEAD. CATTLE THIEVES HAVE TAKEN ONLY THE HINDQUARTERS... LEAVING THE REST TO ROT.

DADDY! THEY'VE EVEN LEFT THE COWS CALF TO STARVE!

DOES GORDY'S SISTER LIVE HERE?

YES, JOAN WAS STAYING WITH HER!

THE SISTER APPARENTLY WORKS NIGHTS!

WAS JOAN ALONE WHEN YOU WERE HERE TO SEE HER?

YES, IT LOOKS LIKE GORDY PICKED HER UP AFTER HE LEFT YOU, LET'S TRY HIS APARTMENT!

BRICE, I THINK WE'D BETTER CALL THE POLICE!

BRICE, I THINK WE'D BETTER CALL THE POLICE!

BRADLEY CHAPMAN

DOGS' LIFE

FENG

NOW, WERE'S A PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTION TO YOU, WHAT YOU MIGHT GET A BIG CHARGE OUT OF... THIS MAN AN' HIS WIFE IS ALWAYS FIGHTIN'...

AN' A FRIEND SAYS, "YOU ACTUAL LOVES EACH OTHER..."

"YOU SHOULDN'T NEVER LET EITHER ONE OF YOU COME BETWEEN YOURSELVES."

GULP

THOUGHT YOU'D ENJOY THIS ONE... PHONE!

By Alan Truscott

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ENVOY TEPID NAPKIN GLANCE

theories of Karen Horney, Erik Erikson and Sigmund Freud, as a tool for the deeper understand-

Mr. Salisbury is associate editor of The New York Times.

By Will Weir

Observer

Aging Superman

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Superman is middle-aged. He has every right to be, after all those decades of chasing bullets and flying cross-country without even a windshield to keep his face from chapping.

Still, middle age is something you don't expect to happen to Superman, and when you first meet him there in the Black Bird Café you immediately sense why the White House must have turned him down.



Baker

Chuck Colson is said to have told Haldeman, after their meeting with Superman, "My grandmother could walk over that guy." Superman does not take a beer. With his aging athlete's physique, he has a weight problem. The famous blue long-john union suit, now faded to the color of old jeans, says loosely when he is asked why he is not wearing speedier locomotives on the tracks. The double chin is nearly a triple. On the back of the skull, the hair is sparse and a bit too blue to be persuasive.

"I was flying to Atlantic City for my summer vacation," he recalled, "and happened to be passing over Washington when I saw a bat light shining on the Washington Monument. It was coming from the White House." The White House was trying to reach Batman. It was that terrible moment just before every body resigned or became indicted. "As it happened," Superman said, "I had run into Batman at the Mayo Clinic a few weeks earlier and knew that his arthritis had become so painful that it would be impossible for him to scale the White House fence, much less cope with those fiends in the Congress and press who were unwilling to leave Watergate to the courts.

"This," I thought, "is a job for Superman."

The first interview was not helpful. Being a reporter, even though mild-mannered, he was probably a dangerous liberal. He dressed funny. As a native of Krypton, he was a security risk.

Worse, he was middle-aged. The X-ray vision wasn't working right anymore. They had tested him without his being aware of it. They had taken him into the Oval Office and he had kept right on babbling away, totally indiscreet; it was obvious that the X-ray vision could no longer see tape recorders hidden in walls.

Then came the full presidential disaster. The President needed his help. Hearing that he was in Key Biscayne, Superman took off his blue serge suit, jumped into the sky and flew to Florida.

There, learning that the President had gone to San Clemente, he leaped back into the sky and took off for California. Suffering from the distress of heartburn and acid indigestion, he became careless about his altitude over St. Louis and dropped so low that he nearly collided with the Gateway arch.

He reached San Clemente exhausted. A doctor warned him that at his age flying cross-country nonstop was asking for trouble. But Superman immediately leaped into the sky and headed back to Washington when he learned that the President had already departed for the Eastern White House.

At Washington, he learned that the President had left for Camp David to make preparations for a trip to Key Biscayne. Superman, who knew about leading a target, headed back to California, expecting to intercept the President at San Clemente and rescue him from Watergate.

Then, over Ashland, his right thigh—the one that is absolutely essential to Superman flight—developed a chafing sore. The doctor ordered him to take it easy and lose 25 pounds. He drinks the rose-hip tea and calls for more. The muggers stay shy of him. Maybe they recognize the man of steel under the chins and pot. "Maybe I can still get it back," he says, "just one more mission, that's what I want. One more big mission."

And what might that be? Superman thought he might be able to save the Vice-President. The bartender at the Black Bird enjoys that. He laughs, "If you can't save him, Dad," he says, "nobody can."

Conformity Backfires for Commune

By Roy Reed

GREYS FERRY, Ark. (NYT)—There is a commune here that went straight and thereby went wrong.

It entered commerce and became the owner or operator of seven thriving businesses. It started the town's first Chamber of Commerce and its first Optimist Club.

Its members became the entire volunteer fire department of the town, which has a population of 389. Other members became leaders of Boy and Girl Scout troops.

The men of the commune were neatly trimmed short hair and dressed like the other men of the town. Unlike some communes elsewhere, The Group, Inc., as it is called, rigidly prohibited drugs and free love. Several members joined the Baptist and Methodist Churches.

Then they made their mistake. The town held an election last fall, and for the first time since moving to Greys Ferry in 1971 the members of The Group voted. They turned out to be the balance of power between two fiercely contesting factions. The losing faction turned its anger on the commune and on the night of Aug. 22 The Group's home was attacked by a stone-throwing mob.

Now The Group, which thought it had found a home here in the Ozark Mountains, is trying to decide whether it should move on again.

Dixon Bowles, 29, the stern, slightly ascetic leader of The Group, talked of its aims and its nine-year history. When he was asked what had gone wrong here in Cleburne County, which is an hour-and-a-half auto drive north of Little Rock, he said:

"This has been a white fiefdom for a hundred years. They succeeded in keeping blacks out by just such tactics as they are employing now against us. And in the absence of any blacks, we've become the niggers of Cleburne County."

Combined Income

As active as The Group members have been in the economic life of Greys Ferry, it is obvious that the commune people are perceived to be different.

For one thing, they pool their resources and live communally. Their combined income of \$50,000 last year was more than

enough to care for the simple needs of the 65 adults and 35 children. They live in a hulking old former commercial building at the edge of a highway and share such chores as kitchen work and—recently—guard duty.

Although the commune members are unfailingly friendly, others here feel that they hold themselves aloof, especially intellectually. The commune children, whose intelligence quotients range from 122 to 156, are not permitted to attend the public school. They have their own school run by The Group and that causes a little resentment.

But the main cause of the community's uneasiness seems to be its uncertainty over the commune's aims. Some think The Group intends to "take over the community" and turn it into one large commune. That idea is especially prevalent among the Northerners, mostly retired people, who have moved here in recent years. The Northerners have stirred up the hill people, some of whom are violently inclined.

Mr. Bowles, a quiet but blunt-spoken man, described the method used by a certain retired Northerner to stir antagonism against The Group.

"He goes up to these people who barely got out of the sixth grade and sign their name with an X," Mr. Bowles said, "and he says, 'That's a commune over there. You know what they do in communes? Let me read you this Reader's Digest article. Dah-de-dah, dah-de-dah-dah.' And this guy says, 'Well, son of a bitch, and before you know it, it's out on the pick-up derrick that we have over here, and dope and it's called commune, therefore it's com-a-nist.'"

Main Business

The commune members are stung by that because they consider themselves hard-working, spiritual-minded people. Mr. Bowles said they worked an average of 14 hours a day.

Some work for The Group's own construction company, which has built 13 houses during the last year. Others work for the three motels The Group manages on contract, and for the bakery-butchery shop and weekly newspaper owned by The Group.

Its main business is a dinner theater that has been highly successful; several group members are musicians, and The



Leader Dixon Bowles

Group began in Los Angeles as the Dan Blocker Singers. But the theater will be closed for the season after next week-end performances. The tension and violence have hurt its business.

"These people work 14 hours a day," Mr. Bowles said, "not because it is a spiritual purgative, not because it presents any kind of psychic drama, but because to work 14 hours a day is to contribute 14 hours of labor and whatever that produces to the overall well-being and strength of the organization as a whole and thereby bring it one step closer to the accomplishment of its final goal."

Which is? "At its most megalomaniac extreme, the drawing of the new age—an age where there is absolute equal opportunity for every single living human being—not symbolic equality but actual equality," he replied. "That is why The Group is moving into politics, Mr. Bowles said."

Nevertheless, many here reacted with fear when the commune plunged into the town election last fall. Then the mob came, most of them young men who usually spend their Friday nights at a highway drive-in café nearby. Already, the commune members had been harassed and threatened. A pet deer had been decapitated.

Before the state police arrived the night of Aug. 22, Mr. Bowles had counted 10 gunshots and more than 100 stones thrown at the commune building. Considerable damage was done.

The police charged 33 alleged members of the mob with night riding, a felony. They are to be tried Nov. 20. With local people on the jury, the commune people say they have little hope of convictions,

PEOPLE: Burtons Get Offer For Big Diamond

If Elizabeth Taylor wants to sell the 69-carat, pear-shaped diamond that Richard Burton gave her as a 40th-birthday present, Cartier is willing to buy it back for \$2 million. A spokesman for the jewelry dealers said that the offer is being made because of reports that the gem might be a point of contention in a divorce settlement. The offer represents about twice the price Burton paid for the diamond. Spokesmen for Miss Taylor said that the diamond is actually owned by Atlantic Programs Limited, a holding company formed by the couple, who are now separated.

Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips are to have a full-scale military wedding involving about 800 troops, the British Defense Ministry announced. A spokesman commented, "The prince is proud that one of his officers is marrying into the royal family." More than 100 wives are expected from Germany at public expense. Labor MP William Hamilton said that the flight was "nonsense" and that the Nov. 14 wedding was being turned into a "circus."

Sam Houston is the name of a rooster who is making the rounds of Democrats staged out as party stalwarts in the area of Nashville, Tenn. But the folks being honored by his presence think it's nothing to crow about.

Sam, however, disturbs the Democrats by crowing early every morning.

State Sen. Douglas Henry contributed \$100,000 to a fund-raising campaign 11 days ago. Sam was being auctioned off, and was awarded for \$12 to a woman who was only raising her hand to scratch her head. She paid the \$12 but gave Sam back, and Sam was sold to a man who later gave him to State Rep. Mike Murphy.

"Every morning, Sam would wake up about 4 a.m. and begin crowing," Murphy said. "He'd wake up everybody in the apartment complex. I tried putting him in the closet so he wouldn't know when sunrise came, but it didn't work." Murphy promoted the idea of having Sam given away in company with the local "Democrat of the Month" award.

Sheriff Fate Thomas, of Davidson County, got that honor after Sam was foiled in a bid for freedom. The woman to whom Murphy had given the



Elizabeth Taylor and the diamond

bird, Mrs. Rita Moran Woods of the Federation of Democratic Women, "had to chase him a mile down 20th Avenue" to capture Sam.

Sheriff Thomas would have preferred that the bird get lost. "What am I going to do with this damn chicken?" he lamented. "If Phase 4 [of the U.S. economy program] keeps going like it has been going, I might have to eat it and eat it."

CHALLENGE: American pianist Stan Star has challenged Van Cliburn to a musical duel of the Texas. Following a Bobby Rigs-Billy Jean tennis match, the 30-year-old Miss Star, in Manila for a concert, said that if Van Cliburn accepts her challenge, she will play with gloves on.

Charles M. Schulz, creator of the Peanuts cartoon strip, married Jean F. Clyde in a private ceremony in Santa Rosa, Calif. The marriage was the second for Schulz, who was divorced from his first wife earlier this year. —SAMUEL JUSTICE

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